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TRADE AND INDUSTRY

28 December 1972 Volume 9 No 13 10p

Anti-dumping and the EEC

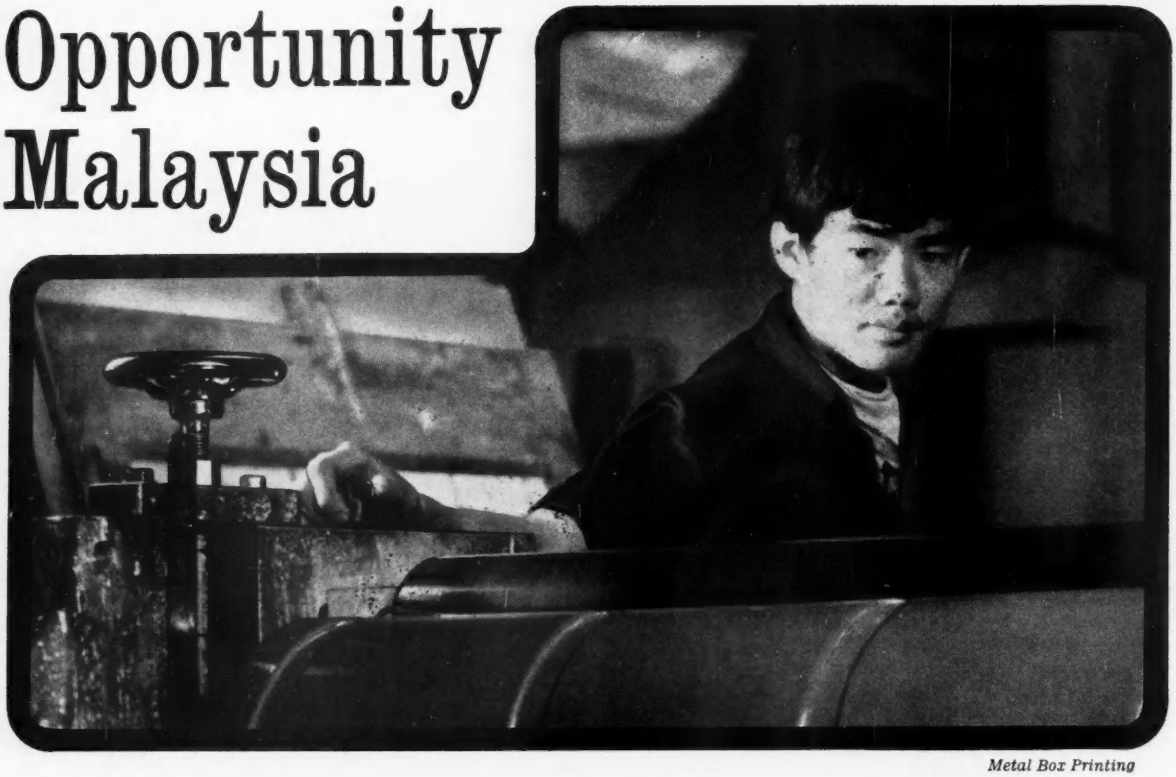
Exports to other EEC Member States: entry outwards

Texas and the North Sea offshore oil industry

Anglo-Polish and Anglo-Czechoslovak quota arrangements for 1973

Supplement: A guide to the Department of Trade and Industry

Opportunity Malaysia



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December issue of *New Technology*

Due to circumstances beyond editorial control, publication of the December issue of *New Technology* has been delayed; we plan to carry the material as soon as possible. Those who subscribe only to those issues of *Trade and Industry* in which the *New Technology* supplement appears will receive the issue in which the material intended for the December *New Technology* is ultimately published.

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BRITAIN AND THE EEC—22

Anti-dumping and the EEC

At the present time action against dumped (and subsidised) imports from whatever source can be taken by the DTI under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1969 and in conformity with Article VI of the GATT and the GATT Anti-Dumping Code. This position changes on entry into the Community on January 1 next.

Dumping into the existing Community from third countries is a central Community matter dealt with by the Commission. There is no anti-dumping action as such between the original Member States and, as explained below, this will be the position in the enlarged Community after the end of the transitional period. Special provisions have, however, been agreed for the transitional period to safeguard the position of the acceding States, on all fours with those adopted by the original Community during their own transitional period.

Subsidies are dealt with in Articles 92 and 93 of the Treaty of Rome under which the Commission, in co-operation with Member States, keeps under review all systems of aid existing in those States. It is thus unlikely that an exporter to the UK from a Member country will benefit from actionable subsidies. There are therefore no transitional provisions which would allow the United Kingdom to take countervailing action against exports from other Members. If, however, a UK industry has evidence that it is being caused material injury as a result of the subsidisation of imports from a Member State it should submit such evidence to the Department of Trade and Industry (Tariff Division) and the Department will, if the claim is justified, take the matter up with the Commission.

The Community's policy on dumping

Community practice and procedures for dumping from non-member States are set out in Council Regulation No. 459/68 of 1968.

The Community is a signatory of the GATT Anti-Dumping Code. The attitude it adopts, the definitions and criteria employed, etc., are thus very similar to those used now by the UK nationally. Any significant differences between Community and UK practice are thus largely procedural. For example, although national authorities of the Member States are associated with dumping cases and provide much of the basic information needed for evaluating applications for anti-dumping action there is only central advertisement by the Commission of investigations.

The transitional period

Dumping into the UK from outside the Community

Article 26 of Council Regulation 459/68 sets out the transitional arrangements for the original members of the Community. This is now, of course, time-expired for the Six, but under the Act of Accession provisions identical with those contained in Article 26 will apply in respect of the UK up to and including June 30, 1977. This means the UK will be able to take independent anti-dumping action against imports from all non-Member States until that date except where the interests of a Community producing industry are concerned or where the product is subject to the common organisation of the market in agriculture.

Dumping into the UK by suppliers in other Community Member States

Article 136 of the Treaty of Accession provides, until December 31, 1977, for the Commission considering applications for anti-dumping action in respect of dumping between the Community as originally constituted (ie the Six) and the new Member States, or between the new Member States themselves. If the Commission finds that there is dumping it will make recommendations to the supplier concerned designed to put an end to the dumping. Should the practices continue despite the recommendation the Commission may authorise the UK authorities themselves to take protective measures in a form to be determined by the Commission. While responsibility for dealing with intra-Community dumping is firmly that of the Commission the UK will, as is the case with the present Member States, together with the other acceding countries be closely in touch with the Commission's work.

As noted above, the Community adheres to the GATT Anti-Dumping Code, and the criteria of dumping and material injury contained in it and in Article VI of the GATT will, broadly speaking, be applied in the case of intra-Community dumping. But, of course, due regard will be paid to the objective of achieving an integrated market covering the enlarged Community over the transitional period of the next five years.

During the transitional period of the original Community, the Commission investigated 26 formal complaints of intra-Community dumping, 11 of which were rejected as unfounded. In only three of the cases where the Commission found grounds for intervention was it necessary to make recommendations to those responsible for the dumping. In the remaining 12 cases the suppliers concerned voluntarily eliminated the dumping before the conclusion of the investigation. In no case was it necessary for the Commission to have recourse to the ultimate sanction authorising the injured Member State or States to take protective measures. Most of the complaints made to the Commission occurred in the first half of the transitional period.

Agricultural products subject to a Common Organisation of the Market

As already indicated, the Commission will be responsible during the transitional period for dealing with any dumping into the UK of CAP products from whatever source. Their approach will be broadly that described above. Where allegations of intra-Community dumping are concerned the Commission will, additionally, evaluate all relevant factors, in particular the level of prices at which such products are imported into the market in question from elsewhere, account being taken of the provisions of the Rome Treaty relating to agriculture.

Community producing industry

Under Regulation 459/68, action against dumping adversely affecting a Community producing industry is reserved to the

Commission. Whether or not such an industry exists in the context of a particular application and whether its interests—perhaps as distinct from national interests—are being adversely affected or threatened will clearly depend upon the circumstances of the case at the time. The material considerations will naturally include not only the extent and nature of the dumping, the structure of the European industries affected and the degree of integration of the market, but also the most effective way of dealing with the dumping.

Dumping involving suppliers both in Member States and in other countries

Applications involving imports of the same product from both other Member States and from third countries will have to be considered concurrently by the DTI and the Commission. When a final assessment of the injurious effect of the dumping by suppliers in non-Member States comes to be made the DTI will also take into account the effects of dumping into the UK by suppliers from Member States (the Department's present practice is to assess an aggregate effect of dumped imports from all sources). The Commission will similarly consider the overall situation before arriving at a conclusion with respect to intra-Community dumping.

Applications

Applications for action against dumped imports into the UK from outside the Community in respect of which the UK may take action autonomously should continue to be made to Tariff Division in the DTI in the usual way.

Allegations of dumping within the enlarged Community may be addressed to the Commission (Directorate-General of Competition, Commission of the European Communities, 200 Rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels) or to Tariff Division. Time may be saved if they are sent to the Commission with a copy to the DTI. In the early stages of the transitional period applicants may however wish to seek general guidance from the DTI before submitting their applications to the Commission. Although the criteria applied by the Commission are similar to those presently applied by the DTI and the information needed to support an application to the Commission will thus be much the same as presently required by Tariff Division, Tariff Division will be pleased to discuss applications with firms or trade associations and to advise on the material which the Commission will wish to have. The foregoing, of course, also applies to imports of CAP agricultural products from all sources.

Firms concerned about dumping of the same product both from other Member States and from other countries are advised, at least initially, to consult Tariff Division before completing their applications. Cases will have to be submitted to the Commission and to the DTI simultaneously.

After the transitional period

From January 1, 1978 the UK will cease to take independent anti-dumping action under UK legislation. Dumping from outside the enlarged Community will be wholly a Community matter and injury will normally be assessed in relation to the effect of the dumping on the Community industry as a whole.

Exports to other Member States: entry outwards

Introduction

At the end of 1970 there was considerable concern about the accuracy of UK export statistics. It is very important that these statistics should be accurate since they are widely regarded as a barometer of UK economic performance and so have a profound effect on confidence and hence on the world value of the pound. In an attempt to increase accuracy the rules for rendering the Customs returns of exported goods were tightened up. The new rules were that an 'entry' of the goods had to be lodged with Customs before the goods were exported unless the exporter or his agent was specially registered; those so registered were each given a 'Customs Assigned Number' (CAN). This system is still in force, and this paper examines its operation in relation to exports to other Member States of the European Communities.

Pre-entry

When an entry is lodged before the goods are exported the form is presented to the Customs in duplicate. The two copies are numbered by Customs and one is returned for delivery to the person loading the goods as authority to do so. The difficulty which some exporters find in this procedure is that not all the information required is available to them when the entry has to be made. In particular the precise date of shipment and the name and nationality of the ship or aircraft may not be known. These details are required by the Customs Statistical Office because they carry out a manifest check in respect of ship and aircraft departure from the United Kingdom to ensure that they hold an export document in respect of every item on the manifest.

CAN System

The only circumstances in which pre-entry is not required is where the exporter or his agent is the holder of a Customs Assigned Number. This Number is quoted as authority to the person concerned to load the goods on the ship or aircraft, and is noted against the relevant item on the manifest. The Customs Statistical Office thus knows who is responsible for that particular consignment: the holder of the Number is obliged to submit the full export particulars within 14 days of shipment, quoting his Number on the documents. The advantage of this to the trader is that the exact details of the ship or aircraft will be known and so can be quoted accurately.

The position after accession

There will be no change to the existing rules regarding pre-entry and the CAN System following UK accession to the EEC. When goods are being exported to other Member States under the Community Transit System the exporter will be required to complete the appropriate Community Transit form and present it to the Customs for certification. At the same time he must **either** lodge the pre-entry **or** quote his CAN. If he quotes his CAN, then the full export particulars must be presented to the

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same Customs office within the normal time-limit. The choice of procedure remains with the exporter.

From several points of view pre-entry is preferable to the CAN System. It involves the exporter or his agent in only one form -filling operation instead of two; he should be able to fill out the Community Transit form and the export entry at the same time. The obstacles to this at present are, firstly, the cases in which export vessel particulars are not known and, secondly, the fact that the export entry is not aligned with the Community Transit form. From the official point of view pre-entry should result in simpler document-handling and matching, but the manifest check requires the information on the pre-entry to be complete. These problems will be studied further after accession in the hope of finding solutions which will make pre-entry easier for the trader whilst maintaining the security of the Statistical Office checks.

Films Acts 1960 to 1970: European Communities Act 1972

THE Films (Registration) (Amendment) Regulations 1972, SI 1972 No. 1925, made on December 7, published on December 18 and coming into operation on the date of entry into the European Community, amend The Films (Registration) Regulations 1970, SI 1970 No. 1858. The Films (Exhibitors) (Amendment) Regulations 1972, SI 1972 No. 1926, made on December 6, published on December 18 and coming into operation on the date of entry into the European Community, further amend The Films (Exhibitors) Regulations 1961, SI 1961 No. 1824. The new Registration Regulations have been made in consequence of those amendments made to the Films Acts 1960 to 1970 by section 8 of the European Communities Act 1972 which require that a national film of another member state, when registered in Great Britain, be registered as a Community film and as a quota film, and that provision be made for the register to be amended to show that a national film of another member state, which before entry data has been registered as a foreign film, is now registered as a Community film. The new Exhibitors' Regulations make provision for Community films to be recorded as quota films in the exhibitor's record.

Notes

The principal amendments made by The Films (Registration) (Amendment) Regulations 1972 are:

those which provide for application to be made for (a) a film to be registered as a Community film and (b) for an amendment to the register to show that a national film of a member state, which before entry date has been registered as a foreign film, is a Community film;

those which require an applicant for registration of a film as a Community film, or for an amendment to the register to show that a film is a Community film, to supply evidence as to the Community nature of the film concerned.

The Films (Exhibitors) (Amendment) Regulations 1972 further amend the second schedule (the exhibitor's record) of The Films (Exhibitors) Regulations 1961 to make provision for the recording of Community films as quota films.

Copies of the new regulations, SI 1972 No. 1925 and SI 1972 No. 1926, are available from HMSO or through any bookseller (price 3p and 2p per copy respectively).

New EC legislation

Further information on the items in this section is available from Department of Trade and Industry, Export Data Branch (EDB), Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174 or 408), or Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 2354 or 2355)—the appropriate reference point is given at the end of each section.

UK EXPORTS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE EEC: It was agreed in the negotiations for the enlargement of the EEC thatcommercial arrangements between the new Member States (including the United Kingdom) and the Associated Overseas Territories of the EEC* and the countries associated with the EEC under the Yaoundé and Arucha** Conventions should remain, until January 31, 1975, as they were before accession. This will mean, *inter alia*, that British exports to the territories and countries concerned will *not*, until January 31, 1975 at least, benefit from any tariff preferences extended to exports from the EEC.

One exception to this rule is Mauritius, which has recently become a party to the Yaoundé Convention. UK exports will continue, after accession, to benefit from preferences in Mauritius on the same basis as at present.

*The Associated Overseas Territories of the EEC are:

St. Pierre and Miquelon	Wallis and Futuna Islands
Comoro Archipelago	French Polynesia
Afars and Issas (formerly French Somaliland)	French Antarctic Territories
New Caledonia and Dependencies	Surinam
Netherlands Antilles	

The Yaoundé Convention States are:

Republic of Burundi	Federal Republic of the Cameroon
Central African Republic	Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville)
Republic of the Ivory Coast	Republic of Dahomey
Republic of Gabon	Republic of Upper Volta
Malagasy Republic	Republic of Mali
Islamic Republic of Mauritania	Republic of Niger
Republic of Ruanda	Republic of Senegal
Republic of Somali	Republic of Tchad
Republic of Togo	Zaire (formerly Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa))
Mauritius	

**The Arusha Convention States are:

Kenya	Tanzania
Uganda	

CRE ext. 2106

Storage of butter and skimmed milk powder

APPLICATIONS are invited from cold store and warehouse operators to nominate their premises to be included on a list of such premises approved to store butter and skimmed milk powder bought by the

PHILLIPS
COMMON MARKET NEWSLETTER
From 1st Jan. 1973—Part 1 issued fortnightly. Contains details of industrial and commercial news and information. £25 per year for 24 issues. Also Part 2—Legislation Digest issued monthly with primary and secondary legislation. £15 for 12 issues. (both rates include British postage)
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NEWSLETTERS FOR BUSINESS,
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Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce. Further information is available from Mr. W. J. Roberts, Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce, Fountain House, 2 West Mall, Butts Centre, Reading, RG1 7QW (Tel. 0734 583626, ext 42). Operators who have already applied through their National Association need not do so again.

Notes

Article 7 of E.E.C. Regulation 685/69, on the methods of procedure for intervention on the market in butter and cream, states that the cold store must conform to a number of technical standards which ensure good preservation of the butter. These standards shall be fixed by the Member State.

Article 3 of E.E.C. Regulation 1108/68, on the procedure for public storage of powdered skimmed milk, stipulates the standards for storage of intervention skimmed milk powder.

One-day conference 'Germany and Britain in the EEC'

EARL Jellicoe, Leader of the House of Lords, Mr. Denis Healey, MP, Dr. Alfons Goppel, Bavarian Prime Minister, and Dr. Detlef Rohwedder, State Secretary of the Ministry for Economics and Finance in Bonn, will be among the leading speakers at a one-day conference on *Germany and Britain in the EEC* to be held at the Munich Hilton on February 6.

The conference, organised by the *Financial Times*, will review the growth in business between Germany and Britain and will discuss the effects of the enlargement of the EEC on both countries. It will provide a high-level assessment of business prospects open to both and an opportunity for the fullest possible exchange of views.

This is one of a series of conferences which the *Financial Times* has arranged in the major cities of Europe and follows those recently held in Brussels and Paris. The speakers will include Mr. Ludwig Bulkow, chairman of MBB; Dr. Werner Premauer, member of the board of Bayerische Vereinsbank; and Dr. Karl Schreiber, president of the Stuttgart Chamber of Commerce and a board member of Robert Bosch. The conference chairman will be Sir Eric Roll, deputy chairman of S. G. Warburg.

Mr. Peter Walker (left), Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, and Lord Thorneycroft, Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, at the 'British Industry in Europe' conference organised by the 'Financial Times' in London on December 14. Mr. Walker's speech to the conference was reported in last week's issue.

Future prospects for Euromarkets

SPEAKERS from Britain, Europe, Japan and the United States are to examine the future prospects of the Euromarkets in their short, medium and long term context, at a one-day conference on February 20 at the London Hilton, sponsored by the *Financial Times* and the *Investors Chronicle*.

The conference, which is expected to attract bankers, brokers and industrialists from all over Europe, will discuss how the markets are adapting to changing conditions.

Delegate enrolment forms are available from the Financial Times Conference Department, 388 Strand, London WC2R 0LT (Tel. 01-836 5444, telex 27347).

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ASPECTS OF US MARKETS—8

Texas and the North Sea offshore oil industry

by Peter Collings, British Vice-Consul (Commercial), Houston (*who recently spent a month touring the UK and studying the latest North Sea developments*)

The dramatic developments in the North Sea obviously offer excellent prospects for British firms to do business with Texas companies, since Houston is an important decision-making centre of the offshore oil and gas industry.

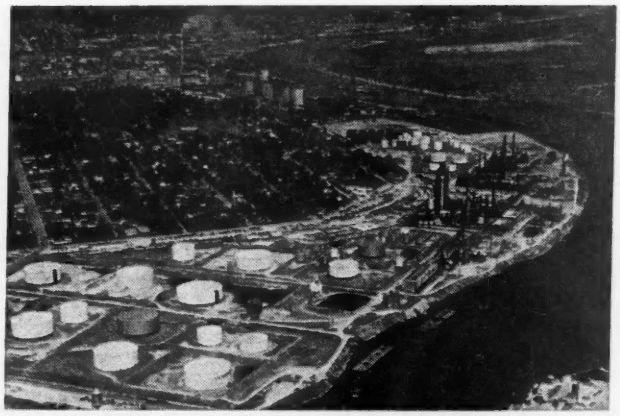
MOST of the opportunities for British industry will lie in the supply of major equipment and services necessary to support and operate the mammoth drilling rigs now under construction and scheduled for operation in the North Sea. With more than 200 mobile offshore drilling units already in use around the world today, it appears that the demand for more of them heralds the greatest construction boom in the offshore industry's history. At the middle of 1972 orders for no less than 50 rigs were being filled in shipyards around the world. It is estimated that 30 rigs will eventually be needed in the North Sea.

The current boom in rig construction can be attributed to a number of factors, such as:

(*a*) Oil discoveries and exploration leases in the North Sea
(*b*) Strong movement towards deeper water and more hostile environments, necessitating new designs
(*c*) Discoveries in other parts of the world which have tied up existing rigs for longer than anticipated
(*d*) Willingness of the oil companies to give long-term contracts (up to five years) to drilling contractors, thereby making it easier for them to obtain financial credit.

Apart from the fact that virtually all types of offshore mobile rigs have become bigger and more expensive, the recent building boom includes many unique designs. Today's mobile offshore fleet is made up generally of three basic types: jack-ups or self-elevating platforms; semi-submersibles; and surface floaters or ship-shape vessels and barges.

During the past three years the Commercial Section of the British Consulate-General in Houston has become closely involved with developments in the North Sea offshore oil industry. As the vast potential of the oil and gas resources became apparent, the drilling contractors in Texas began to look around for sources of supply in the UK, and a number of business opportunities were passed to British industry. Unfortunately in the early stages of the North Sea exploitation few British firms possessed the capacity or technology to take advantage of the opportunities which were offered, and Texas oil equipment firms decided to open their own facilities on the eastern shores of the UK, mainly in Great Yarmouth and Aberdeen. A new industry was thus introduced into Britain, in which American technology predominated. Major capital investments include Cameron Ironworks in Livingston, Brown and Root at Nigg Bay, J. Ray McDermott at Ardersier, and Marathon Manufacturing Company in the Clydebank shipyard.



Though located 50 miles inland, Houston is among the top three deepwater ports in the United States. The Texas Gulf Coast numbers 13 deepwater ports and a vast fishing industry. Throughout the length of the Houston Ship Channel a complex of industry pours out its products for the world market. Petroleum, chemicals and metals are the industrial prime movers of this area.

What then are the opportunities for British manufacturers? The best answer would be to consider the type of major equipment and services that will be required in the operation of an offshore mobile drilling rig.

Equipment

Agitators	Engines	Recorders
Blowout preventers	Flow controllers	Relays
Casing	Fluid couplings	Rotaries
Catheads	Fire fighting equipment	Safety equipment
Centralisers	Fittings	Scratchers
Centrifuges	Gauges	Shale shakers
Chokes	Generators	Substructures
Communications equipment	Hoists	Surge chambers
Compounds	Hose	Swing joints
Compressors, air	Instruments	Switch gear
Computers	Kellys	Swivels
Controls, electric	Lighting equipment	Tanks, water and fuel
controls, hydraulic	Line pipe	Thermometers
controls, pneumatic	Liners and hangers	Tongs
Controllers	Masts	Transformers
Crown blocks	Material handling equipment	Travelling blocks
Degassers	Mixers	Tubular goods
Derricks	Motors	Turbines
Desanders	Mud systems	Valves
Drawworks	Packers	Well head assemblies
Drill pipes	Pneumatic regulation tools	Whipstocks
Drill collars	Power transmission equipment	Winches
Elevators, pipe	Pumps	Wireline equipment

Supplies

Brake blocks
Bridge plugs
Cable chain
Chemicals
Compounds
Corrosion inhibitors
Drill bits
Filters
First aid equipment
Fuels
Lubricants
Mills
Mud and additives
Packing
Paraffin solvents and inhibitors
Paint
Percussion drills
Pipe protectors
Pistons
Plastics
Reamers
Rental equipment
Rods, pumps
Rope, hemp and wire
Scale inhibitors
Slips and spiders
Solvents
Stabilisers
Stuffing boxes
Swabs and guides
Thread compound
Water coolers
Wire line
Wipers

Services

Acidising
Aircraft
Automatic drilling devices
Banks, financing
Calipering
Casing setting
Cementing
Coatings
Construction
Coring
Directional drilling
Drilling control
Fishing services and tools
Fracturing
Hauling
Insurance
Laboratory services
Logging
Mud engineering
Perforating
Rig building
Surveying
Swabbing
Testing
Welding

In addition to the above an offshore rig requires boats, diving equipment, dock facilities, living quarters, anchoring systems, life vests and rafts, radar, microwave communications, desalination units, ocean-floor and sub-sea well-head equipment, sub-sea guide systems, marine engines, sewage systems, etc.

Advances

Understandably the advances in drilling equipment on mobile rigs have not been as spectacular as platform design innovations, but improvements in pipe handling, power plant, mud treating, and other areas have found their way quickly off-shore. Of particular interest is the growth in sophisticated data gathering and analysis systems that provide basic mud-logging service through computer analysis of drilling variables and pressure predictions.

The most important and active builders of mobile drilling rigs are headquartered in the south-western US:

Avondale Shipyards, New Orleans, Louisiana
Bethlehem Steel, Beaumont, Texas
Levingston Shipbuilding, Orange, Texas
Marathon Le Tourneau, Houston, Texas
J. Ray McDermott, Morgan City, Louisiana
Todd Shipyards, Houston, Texas

In addition other yards who are presently building mobile drilling rigs include:

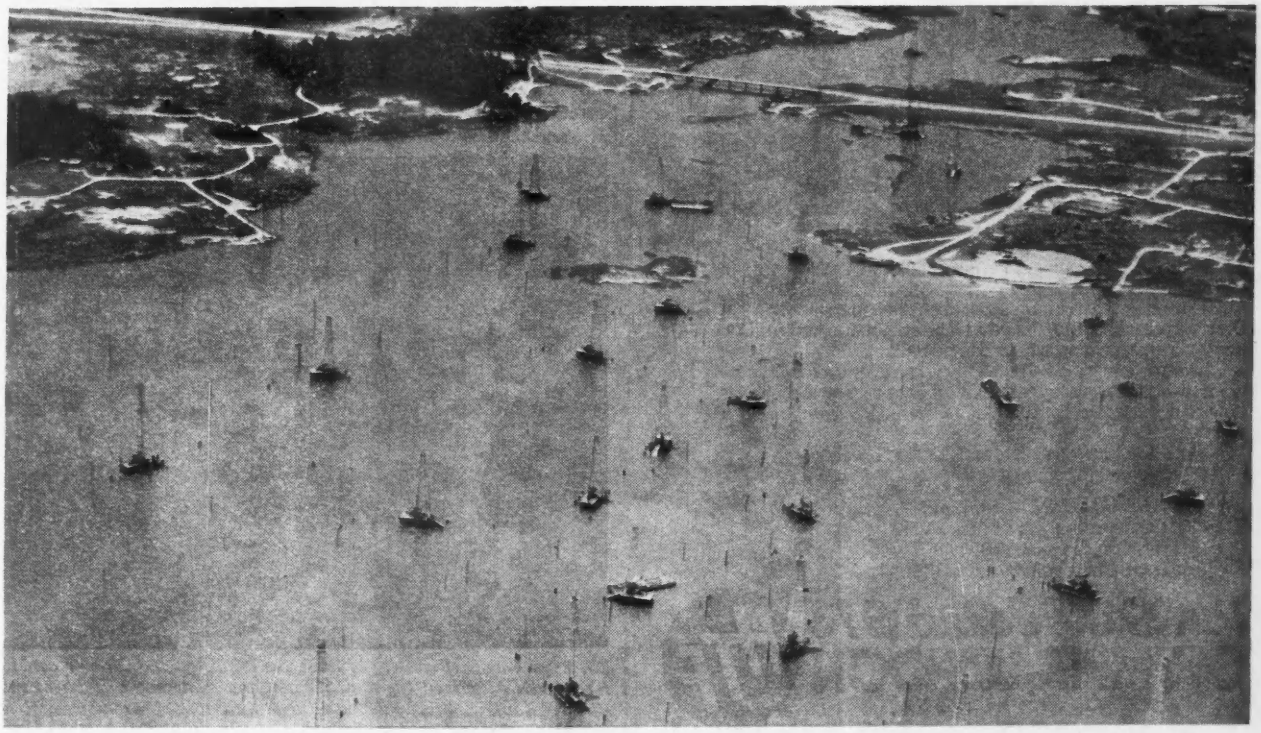
Harland & Wolff, Belfast
Smiths Dock, West Hartlepool
Marathon Shipbuilders, Clydebank
Halifax Shipyard, Nova Scotia
Mitsubishi, Japan
Gutehoffnungshutte, Germany
Akers, Norway
S. Marco, Italy
Compagnie Francaise d'Entreprise, France
I.H.C. Group, Holland
Wilton-Fijenoord, Holland

Most of the US rig constructors are producing units for the North Sea operation, and in addition to the drilling contractor, potential British suppliers must establish a close relationship with the engineering and design departments of the fabricators who, in many instances, are able to make recommendations to their customers based upon technical innovations or the ability of a company to meet the stringent specifications of the drilling contractor.

Trade show

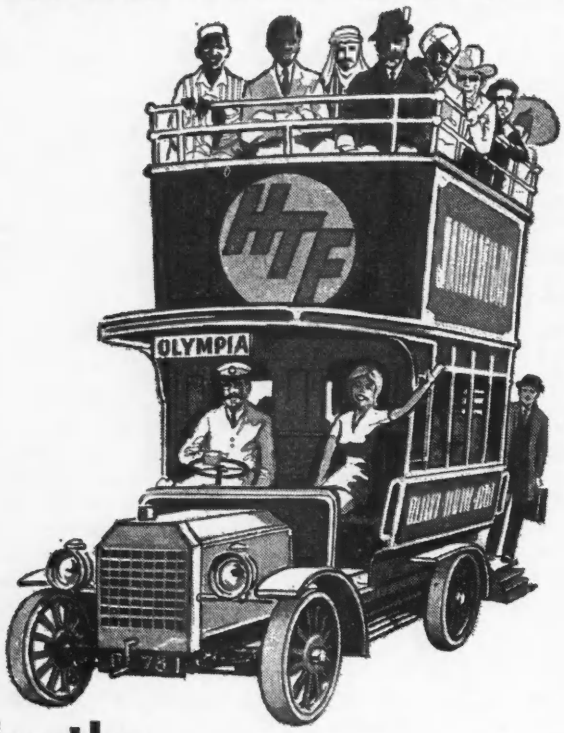
The leading trade show in the industry is the Offshore Technology Conference, held annually in Houston at the Astrohall. The 1973 O.T.C. will run from April 29 to May 2. We would strongly recommend any British company providing engineering, supply or ancillary services in the North Sea to participate in next year's show or at the very least to send a representative to it. A joint venture stand is being organised

(continued on next page)



Offshore oil rigs near Houston. Texas takes oil from under land and sea. This bay near Houston is dotted with platforms upon which are located drilling operations or producing wells.

COME TO LONDON



for the 19th INTERNATIONAL HARDWARE TRADES FAIR

The impending entry of Gt. Britain, Eire, and Denmark into the EEC makes the 19th HTF a trading event of great significance.

Manufacturers of hardware all over the world see the HTF as the ideal platform for breaking into the rich British home market and its world-wide trading connections. Hardware buyers coming from 80 countries find unequalled purchasing opportunities among the exhibits of over 35,000 products for home, workshop and garden.

At the 19th HTF more than 600 exhibitors from Gt. Britain, Eire, Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Canada, S. Africa, Australia and other countries will occupy all four halls at Olympia. Last year's record attendance of 30,000 home and 14,000 overseas trade visitors is bound to be broken.

If your business is hardware this is an event you will not want to miss. As a potential exhibitor or as a buyer looking for outstanding trading opportunities, your visit will prove well worth while.

Write now for free tickets and detailed brochure. (Trade enquiries only.)

To:—Universal Exhibitions Limited,
P.O. Box 43, High Wycombe, Bucks.
Tel: High Wycombe 881891/2/3
Telex: UE Chamcom London 888941.

Jan 29th-Feb 2nd 1973
OLYMPIA, LONDON
HTF

TEXAS

continued

by the Department of Trade and Industry, in association with the Association of British Oceanological Industries Ltd. Detailed information is available from Fairs and Promotions Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7HU (Tel. 248-5757, Ext. 7094).

Before visiting Houston, however, British firms will undoubtedly benefit from paying a call on the UK offices of Texas companies connected with North Sea offshore operations. With the help of the Houston Chamber of Commerce, we have compiled a list of some 180 Texas concerns (oil companies, mobile rig and drilling platform constructors, drilling contractors, oil tool distributors, oilfield equipment manufacturers, engineers, geophysical surveyors, marine services) which have established branch offices or subsidiaries in Britain. A copy of this list may be obtained from Commercial Section, British Consulate-General, 1520 Texas Avenue, Houston, Texas 77002.

Seminar on Saudi Arabia in January

A SEMINAR on Saudi Arabia is to take place on January 30, 1973 at the Guildhall Livery Hall, London. It is being organised by the Committee for Middle East Trade to draw attention to the importance of the Saudi market for British industry and commerce and to provide information about the nature and scale of the opportunities the market has to offer.

Lord Macfadzean will be in the chair and HE Mr. Alan Rothnie, HM Ambassador at Jedda, is returning to London to address the seminar. Other speakers include Shaikh Wahib Binzagr of the Shinkar and Binzagr Company of Jedda, a representative of the Aramco Overseas Company of The Hague (the Aramco purchasing organisation) and representatives of British banking, engineering and merchant interests.

While British exports to Saudi Arabia have in recent years reached a respectable level, the organisers of the seminar are convinced that business on a much larger scale can be done. The present capacity of the market, which imported goods to the value of £246.5 million in 1971 from the free world, is already very large, but it is its future potential with which the seminar is particularly concerned. The value of oil exports to the Saudi Government has already been greatly enhanced by the various agreements of 1971/72. Plans for increasing these exports on a large scale are already in hand.

The seminar will last from 9.45 am to 5.30 pm and luncheon will be taken in the Mansion House, by permission of the Lord Mayor who will attend the seminar. Places may be booked through the Secretary of COMET, 33 Bury Street, St. James's, London SW1Y 6AX and the fee, including luncheon and drinks, is £12 per head.

Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, presented Mr. Myron Ackerman (right), chairman and managing director of the Chester Barrie Group, with the CBE at an informal ceremony at DTI HQ on December 18. Mr. Ackerman, a US citizen living in the UK, received the honorary award in recognition of his outstanding contribution to the British clothing industry and to British exports.

The Flaregas Engineering stand at the recent pollution exhibition in Cleveland, Ohio.

Booming US pollution-control bill justifies new exhibition launch

From Brian N. C. Beevers, Commercial Officer, British Consulate-General, Cleveland: Estimates for the cost of US environmental clean-up over the next five years range as high as $316 billion. In 1971 US industry alone spent over $3.5 billion on pollution control, which is 45 per cent more than it spent in 1970 and more than three times what it spent in 1968.

Yet, with such a growth market, little or no co-ordination in communicating the latest international developments in environmental-control technology has existed, and engineers had been left on their own to gather the information they needed.

The decision to stage a show was taken because the field of environmental engineering has ballooned in the past few years, and all indications are that the growth rate is accelerating. The first International Pollution Engineering Exposition and Congress was sponsored by Clapp and Poliak Inc., an exposition management company, and was planned to present a single-source show on pollution engineering.

When the show was announced, it attracted some of the most prestigious American and overseas firms in the pollution engineering field and altogether 150 firms used 28,000 sq. ft. in Cleveland to exhibit their products for air, water, solid waste and noise control. These products ranged from cyclone separators, sonic precipitators, filters and valves through to flocculating equipment, pumps, incinerators and octave-band analysers. The Congress featured 59 speakers, including some from Japan, Britain, Holland, W. Germany and Sweden, and covered every facet of pollution engineering from legal requirements to practical solutions.

The two British speakers, Mr. K. H. Veldhuis, director, Unilever Ltd. and Mr. G. A. Truesdale, consultant, D. Balfour and Sons, London, addressed plenary sessions of the Congress. Both speakers were enthusiastically received by their audiences and their subject matter acknowledged for its technical and progressive content.

The attendance, at around 10,000 from over 30 countries, consisted of engineers and executives from government and industry with an active role in influencing the purchase of pollution control hardware and services.

The British exhibits were ideally situated at the entrance to the show and attracted great attention. Flaregas Engineering Ltd. exhibited their anti-pollutant flare systems, integrated ground flares and guyed, derrick and self-supported stacks. Mass Transfer Ltd. promoted pollution-control plant and equipment, plastic media for trickling filters, gas scrubbers and water-cooling towers.

Partech Electronics Ltd. had on display suspended sound monitors, recorders and alarms and special purpose safety line telephones and Sutcliffe, Speakman and Co. Ltd. promoted their turnkey solvent recovery and distillation plants, air and water treatment equipment and activated carbon. These four companies all reported receiving many inquiries with real potential.

Henry Sykes Ltd. exhibited their water-pollution control pumps designed for handling sludges and effluents by automatic priming systems and expect definite sales of at least $40,000 with other good leads to follow-up.

LTH Electronics Ltd., showing their electrolytic conductivity instruments for water-purity monitoring, solution-strength control, liquid-level control and packaged effluent-treatment panels, sold equipment worth $24,000 off the stand and expect other inquiries to boost this figure.

The British Water and Effluent Treatment Association manned an information booth and received many inquiries about pollution control and techniques in Britain.

The show received extensive publicity in the press, trade journals and on television and the British contingent was well featured. As a 'first' the show was an undoubted success, and the quality of the exhibits and attendance is expected to be repeated for the next show to be held in Philadelphia in October 1973.

Mr. Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development, was the first foreign dignitary to open the Europort Exhibition. He toured the stands later.

Mr. Chataway opens Europort

From A. Hazebroek, Commercial Department, British Embassy, The Hague: The Europort '72 exhibition was opened in Amsterdam by the Minister for Industrial Development, Mr. Christopher Chataway—the first time it has been opened by a foreign dignitary.

Mr. Chataway toured the exhibition accompanied by the new British Ambassador to the Netherlands, Mr. John Barnes. Total attendance was about 65,000, and the exhibition occupied

(*continued on next page*)

TRANSLATIONS TUITION INTERPRETING ABSTRACTS

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EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS
continued

the entire RAI complex and comprised some 1,500 companies from 45 countries.

Great Britain was represented by an attractive Joint Venture of 18 firms, two of which were subsidiaries of the same parent company.

A British crane which can be converted from multi-purpose work to special applications in a matter of a few hours attracted much interest as did a multi-purpose space-heater which can run on oil or natural gas and has a variety of uses in shipyards, construction sites, factories, agriculture and horticulture.

An option on one of these units was taken by a Dutch shipyard and the prospects for introductions to other Dutch companies looked favourable. The same company also displayed a sand-blasting unit of which six were likely to be sold during the exhibition. Other British participants showed a vast range of marine equipment.

The general feeling among UK standholders was that their attendance at the exhibition had been worthwhile and in some cases had brought very satisfying results. Most expected to participate in next year's much larger Joint Venture.

The Netherland's shipbuilding industry, which has gone through a difficult period, is in a stage of re-adjustment. Through mergers or other forms of co-operation between some of the largest yards on the one hand and some small and medium ones on the other, it has been possible to secure important orders for new ships. The order books of the largest shipbuilders are filled until the end of 1974. Although this reorganisation among Dutch shipbuilders has not yet been completed it should be possible for the Netherlands to retain its tenth place among shipbuilding countries. In turn this will continue to underline the importance of the Europort Exhibition.

EXPORT ORDERS

£1 million contract from South Africa

A CONTRACT to build a sulphuric acid plant at Phalaborwa in South Africa for Bosveld Kunsmis (Pty) Ltd. has been awarded to Simon-Carves (Africa) Ltd.

Valued at approximately £1 million, the plant will have a capacity of 500 metric tons a day, and commissioning is expected to take place in January, 1974. Simon-Carves will be responsible for the design, supply, delivery, erection as well as all civil work.

The plant will use the Monsanto interpass absorption process and is the second plant to be built by Simon-Carves in South Africa using this technique for pollution control and the third to be built for this client.

This latest contract brings the number of interabsorption plants built by Simon-Carves to six, making a total of 17 plants of this type using the Monsanto process.

India buys her first hovercraft for Bombay

HOVERMARINE Transport Ltd. have announced the sale of the first hovercraft to be bought in India. The 65-seat HM2 sidewall Hoverferry has been purchased by the City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra, an organisation sponsored by the state government to develop the new twin city of Bombay.

The site of the new city is 6 miles across the harbour from old Bombay, and the Hovermarine craft will provide a high-speed linking service to cut travel time by two-thirds.

HM2 will also serve the Island of Elephanta, a well known tourist attraction in Bombay Harbour. Increasing attention is being given to tourist development by the Indian Government, and Hovermarine Transport believe there are good possibilities for further craft purchases linked to tourism. A number of HM2s are already successfully used for tourist routes in other parts of the world.

The sale to India was concluded this month in the face of competition from other manufacturers of fast water transport. The sale was made with the assistance of an inter-government loan arranged through the United Kingdom Overseas Development Administration.

£100,000 French export order

A £100,000 export order from France has been won against strong European competition by Francis Shaw and Co., the Manchester-based manufacturers of machinery and production line plant for the rubber, plastics and cable industries.

The contract, from Laminoires Trefileries Cableries De Lens, is for continuous vulcanising equipment for the insulation and sheathing of power cables and is due for delivery in January.

The contract is for a Shaw-Davis-Standard catenary continuous vulcanising line for power cables ranging from 1kV to 20kV and is based on Shaw-Davis-Standard 3½ in. and 6 in. extruders for cross-linked polyethylene. The cross-section size of the cable produced by the equipment will be from 16 sq. mm to 300 sq. mm for copper and aluminium conductors.

UN irrigation study for Malawi

A TEAM of two irrigation engineers from Sir William Halcrow and Partners and one soil scientist from Bookers Agricultural Technical Services Ltd. have left for Malawi, where they are expected to spend the next eight weeks. They will be engaged in carrying out the field-work required by a study to define the irrigated areas of the Lake Malawi Catchment in central Africa. An associated mapping contract will simultaneously be carried out by BKS Surveys Ltd.

The two principal aims of this investigation are to project the water demand for irrigated agriculture and thereby provide the Malawi Government with a more definite assessment of quantities of water than can be guaranteed for hydro-electric development, and to provide the basis for a long-term programme for the development of irrigated agriculture.

Sir William Halcrow have been associated with the hydrology of this vast Central African hydrological complex since 1950, when their classical study of the water resources and development of the then Lake Nyasa and the River Shire was initiated at the request of the then Colonial Office of the United Kingdom. Work on this further investigation has already begun and a report is expected to be submitted by the end of February 1973.

AC-Delco's growing share

AN increase of 36 per cent in total export sales has been announced by AC-Delco Division of General Motors Ltd. This was told to sales representatives of the Opel organisation, who had flown from all parts of Germany to visit an AC-Delco manufacturing plant in Southampton.

The visit of the Germans was arranged as part of the strategy to increase the sales of British-made AC-Delco products in Europe. A similar visit of the entire sales force of General Motors, France a year ago resulted in the company setting a target of 800,000 additional filter units for export to France.

MISSIONS and TOURS

Ulster export drive in Far East

ULSTER exporters planning a major sales drive in Australasia early in the New Year have set themselves a £1¾ million-plus target.

They are out to surpass the success achieved almost two years ago when a similar exercise earned £1¾ million in orders for Ulster-made goods, a record for such a Northern Ireland trade delegation. In all, a total of 19 Northern Ireland companies, along with one English manufacturer, is taking part in what is a Northern Ireland Chamber of Commerce and Industry-sponsored trade mission to New Zealand, Australia, Hong Kong and Japan.

By and large the 1973 mission programme corresponds with that of 1971. For the first five weeks the mission will concentrate its efforts in New Zealand and Australia, followed by a week in Hong Kong, with the remainder of the time being devoted to Japan.

240 km waterway for Nicaragua

MR. A. J. Stammers of Livesey and Henderson, consulting engineers, left early in December for a two-week visit to the US, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama.

In Nicaragua, Livesey and Henderson are carrying out a study for a 240 km waterway along the Atlantic coast, using creeks and lagoons to create a lateral link between four major rivers.

In Washington Mr. Stammers had talks with the World Bank about two other projects in hand, a $15 million international fishing port for Panama and a river port on a Peruvian tributary of the Amazon.

Headed by Vice-Minister Alexander Kondrashov (right), a delegation of nine officials from the Russian Ministry of Heavy Industries Construction visited Berger Paints main production site at Chadwell Heath, Essex, this month. He is seen with Mr. A. J. Hughes, managing director. The fact-finding mission follows the successful conclusion of contract orders, totalling some £6 million, between British companies and the Russian trading organisation Prommashimport to build the Soviet Union's first integrated coil-coating line at Chelyabinsk, 1,500 km east of Moscow. Berger Paints will be providing coil-coating paint technology and training technicians on the project.

Ewart exports stay high

EXPORT sales of all types of conveyor and transmission chains and sprockets by Ewart Chainbelt Co. Ltd. of Derby have for the second year in succession topped 60 per cent of total sales.

Continuing efforts are being made to strengthen the activities of the company's network of some 70 overseas distributors, with South America seen as offering particular scope for future expansion of sales against world-wide competition.

Textile mill in Ethiopia

COSELEY Buildings Ltd. of Wolverhampton have received an order valued at £122,000 from the Ethiopian Fabrics Share Co. to provide an extension to their mill in Ethiopia. This extension will increase the floor area of the plant, also supplied by Coseley, to 15,000 m².

Standing on the outskirts of Asmara, an expanding town located in the north-eastern territory of Eritrea, this textile mill satisfies a large proportion of the domestic requirements for fabrics. This development is part of an expansion programme to meet increasing consumer demand and to conserve foreign exchange.

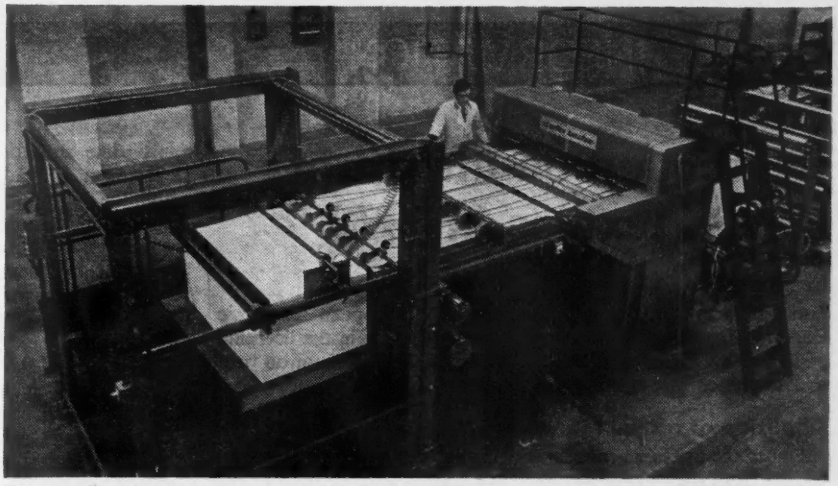
UATS send a million kilos to Gibraltar

UNIVERSAL Air Transport Sales Ltd., the Baltic Exchange brokers, have just completed despatch of their millionth kilo of goods on a regular service from Manston to Gibraltar. This also marks the end of the first year's freight service arranged by UATS for Pegasus Air Services Ltd., Gibraltar. It was set up to meet Gibraltan people's demand for British retail products, notably fashions, furnishings and foodstuffs.

The goods—up to 18,500 kg per flight—are carried by Invicta International Airlines, London, for whom UATS are agents. Consideration is now being given to an increase in the service to fulfil the extra demand for fresh vegetables and other foods that become increasingly difficult to obtain locally during winter months.

Further Stephens exports

A FURTHER batch of overseas orders, valued at a total of £65,000 were placed with Alexander Stephen Engineering Ltd. of Glasgow last month. The bulk of these were for ships' spare parts and included one for £16,500 placed by a firm of Russian agents for engine and machine equipment for two dredgers which were built at the former Stephen's shipyard. Other overseas business came from Port Autonome, France, the Indian Navy and the Peruvian Navy.



The new Strachan Henshaw standard 1700 series sheet-cutting machine, the second of which is being exported to Japan. It is intended primarily for paper-mill and heavy converting applications, designed to cut a wide range of materials from 40 to 600 gsm with a maximum speed of 200 m/min.

World-wide customer service

THE signing of two agency agreements at the Europort exhibition in November gave ship-operator customers of Doncasters Moorside Ltd. assurance of world-wide service for the company's specialised hydraulic equipment.

An exclusive concession with the Chuetsu Waukesha Company Limited of Tokyo completed the round-the-globe chain of agents selling and servicing Doncasters Morgrip bolts and dowels, Pilgrim propeller nuts and ring jacks. It also meant doubling the market for these products available to Doncasters and, as a consequence, the expected doubling of the company's sales. Another agreement, with the Rotterdam Dockyard Company, signed on the same day, strengthened the existing ties with the Benelux countries and streamlined the service available in European ports.

Morfax win multi-millions CERN supply contract

MORFAX Ltd. of Mitcham, have been awarded the largest single contract for technical components ever placed by CERN, worth nearly SF 30 million. It covers the manufacturing of up to 800 precision components each weighing approximately 18 tons, to form part of the main and ancillary magnets that CERN requires of which the total cost is estimated to be approximately SF 120 million. They will go in a super proton synchroton.

The complete contract requirements, with delivery by May 1975, include 17,000 tons of steel sheet.

Morfax acknowledge the assistance of the DTI General Export Services Branch, who were able to arrange for the company to meet the appropriate officials at CERN during the early stages.

Spain buys Ferranti monitor

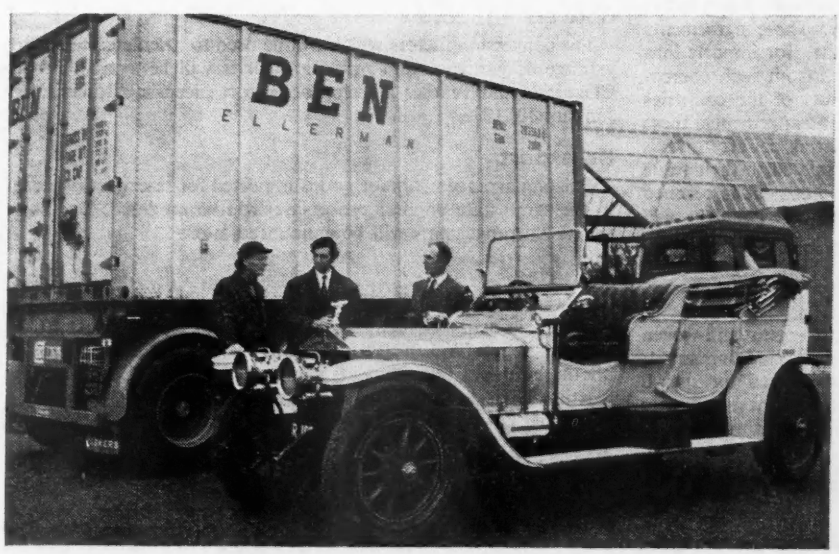
THE Spanish electrical utility Fuerzas Electricas de Cataluña SA have ordered a Live-Line Monitor from Ferranti's Communication and Control Group in Edinburgh. The equipment, worth more than £12,000, is to be installed next spring in a transmission sub-station near Barcelona and will monitor four 220 kV transmission lines over distances of up to 130 km (80 miles).

The new installation will enhance FECSA's ability to maintain a reliable service and minimise line outage times arising from such causes as wind-induced conductor clashing, lightning and, during winter months, ice accretion.

Large injection-machine export

AN export order valued at more than £35,000 for a Bipel 650/120 injection moulding machine has been received by BIP Engineering (Turner and Newall Ltd.) of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire. The machine, which has a hydraulic clamp force capacity of 650 tonnes and a maximum injection shot rating of 2.4 kg (85 oz.), will be delivered to Precision Plastics of New Zealand early in 1973.

Bi-Key solid-state control equipment will be fitted and the machine is required to conform to noise restrictions. Having a similar size unit already in production in the country, BIP Engineering will have supplied two of New Zealand's three or four largest injection machines.



A 1909 Rolls-Royce Silver Ghost destined for Japan as part of a sales promotion campaign to coincide with the launch of a special series of sculptured gold and silver ingots depicting historic cars from the National Motor Museum. Lord Montagu is seen discussing with Duncan McGeachie and Dennis Goodchild, of Ben Line Containers, the problems of transporting the car safely.

Restriction on import of cotton textiles in 1973

Introduction

FROM January 1, 1973 on accession to the European Economic Community, the following changes will be made in the licensing arrangements for imports into the United Kingdom of cotton yarn and woven cotton textiles from restricted sources.

Abolition of global quotas

Under the existing arrangements cotton yarn and woven cotton textiles from the restricted sources are imported under both global quotas (apart from India, Hong Kong, Japan and countries within the Eastern Area which have individual quotas) and quotas from particular sources ('country quotas'). For goods exported on or after January 1, 1973 there will be no global quota and cotton yarn and woven cotton textiles from all restricted sources will be imported under country quotas. The licensing arrangements which will differ for particular countries and groups of countries in important respects will be as follows:

Imports from Hong Kong, India, Japan, Pakistan, South Korea, Taiwan and the Arab Republic of Egypt

a. The detailed arrangements for imports from Hong Kong have already been announced (pages 303-4 of *Trade and Industry*, November 16, 1972).
b. The level of the 1973 quota for imports from Japan has not yet been agreed and a further Notice will be issued.
c. The quotas for cotton yarn and woven cotton textiles exported from India, Pakistan, South Korea, Tawain and the Arab Republic of Egypt and the periods to which these quotas apply are listed in Annex A.

The quotas for imports from each of the countries listed in Annex A will be administered by their respective governments. Details of the licensing arrangements are given below.

Mediterranean associate members of the EEC

A number of Mediterranean countries have preferential agreements with the existing European Economic Community or are concluding them. Negotiations are being conducted to adapt the agreements to suit the enlarged Community. These agreements will provide for country quotas to be established for imports into the United Kingdom of certain cotton textiles from such sources which will be administered by the governments of the countries concerned. Pending the conclusion of these arrangements, these countries will be asked to administer their existing country quotas enlarged by a proportion of the global quota related to their trade in 1971. Importers should note that unless agreement is reached before April 1, 1973 cotton yarn originating in these countries will not be liberalised until that date. A list of these countries is given at Annex D.

Other major suppliers

Country quotas have been established for cotton yarn and woven cotton textiles to be exported to the UK in the period January 1, 1973 to December 31, 1973 from the 25 countries listed in Annex B at the levels stated therein. We have asked each of these countries to administer their own quotas. Details of the licensing arrangements are given below.

Licences for imports from countries administering their quotas

Traders wishing to import cotton textiles from any countries (other than Japan) whose Governments administer their respective country quotas should advise their suppliers to obtain an export certificate for each consignment from the appropriate authority in the supplying country. Such certificates will be forwarded by the appropriate authority direct to Import Licensing Branch of the Department of Trade and Industry who will issue import licences within the appropriate quota limits. No application should be made by importers. Import licences will not be issued if export certificates are received in Import Licensing Branch other than direct from the Government concerned or its agency. Import licences will also not be issued if export certificates are incorrectly completed or are unsigned.

Eastern Area countries

Imports of woven cotton textiles from Eastern Area countries will continue to be restricted by bilateral quotas administered by each supplying country. Details of such quotas are included in the Notices to Importers which have been or will be published about imports from each country in 1973.

All other restricted sources

For all other countries subject to restriction country quotas of 10,000 sq. yds. have been established. A list of these countries is shown at Annex C. These quotas will be administered by the UK and traders who wish to import from these countries should submit licence applications on Form ILB/A to Import Licensing Branch together with evidence of a firm order (which should be made subject to the eventual issue of a licence), eg copies of order documents or letters exchanged with suppliers. No assurance can be given that licences will be issued in response to particular applications. Licences will be valid for imports from a specified country.

Categorisation

Quotas for the countries listed in Annex A will be sub-divided into categories which may differ slightly from those used in 1972. When the categories are finalised a further notice will be issued.

Countries listed in Annex B with 'Country' quotas of more than 500,000 sq. yds. will not be allowed to export more than 75 per cent of their total quota in garments and made-up articles.

All countries with 'country' quotas of 500,000 sq. yds. or less may export yarn, cloth, garments and made-ups in any proportion they choose within the quota limits.

Coverage of restrictions

For the purposes of these restrictions woven cotton textiles are those containing more than 50 per cent by weight of woven cotton, cotton yarn more than 50 per cent by weight of cotton.

Conversion factors

The conversion factors which will be used to calculate the square yardage of garments and made-up articles will be available from Chemicals and Textiles Division or Import Licensing Branch after January 10, 1973.

Re-export

Existing arrangements for goods imported for re-export (whether in the same state or after processing) will be modified. Details of the new arrangements will be announced later.

Inquiries

Inquiries about licensing arrangements should be made to Import Licensing Branch, Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London SW1 (Tel: 01-222 7877 ext. 2712). General inquiries about the quota arrangements should be made to Chemicals and Textiles Division, Department of Trade and Industry, 20th Floor, Millbank Tower, London SW1 (Tel: 01-828 7777 ext. 661 or 653).

ANNEX A: Quotas for exports to the United Kingdom from January 1, 1973

		Yarn	Cloth Garments and Made-ups
South Korea	(12 months)	NIL	6.7 mm sq. yds.
India	(9 months)	9.2 mm lbs	157 mm sq. yds.
Pakistan	(9 months)	1.4 mm lbs	62 mm sq. yds.
Taiwan	(9 months)	NIL	5 mm sq. yds.
ARE	(9 months)	0.5 mm lbs	5 mm sq. yds.

ANNEX B: Cotton textiles: country quotas for residual countries

Country	1973 Quota	Country	1973 Quota
Algeria	10,000	Mexico	503,903
Azores	14,454	Nigeria	66,472
Bangladesh	962,937	Senegal	10,721
Brazil	3,534,829	Singapore	4,744,480
British Honduras	82,522	South Africa	914,529
Colombia	491,038	Sri Lanka	201,177
Gibraltar	402,049	Surinam	31,092
Iran	10,721	Syria	19,727
Jamaica	1,316,689	Thailand	21,442
Kenya	43,160	Trinidad and Tobago	45,028
Kuwait	12,198	Uganda	117,311
Macao	2,049,922	Yugoslavia	4,688,443
Malaysia	3,414,746		

Notes:
1. The above yardage includes the quota for cotton yarn and for the purpose of calculation one pound of yarn is taken as being equal to 4.6 square yards.
2. The quotas can in general be used for either yarn, grey cloth, finished cloth, or made up goods. There is however one restriction: where a country quota exceeds 500,000 square yards, not more than 75 per cent of the quota may be used for made up goods.
3. All quota figures are given in square yards.

ANNEX C:

Afghanistan
Algeria
Angola
Anguilla
Antigua
Argentine
Bahamas
Bahrein
Barbados
Bermuda
Bhutan
Bolivia
Botswana
Burma
Burundi
Cambodia
Cameroons
Canary Is.
Cape Verdi Is.
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
Congo
Costa Rica
Commorro Is.
Dahomey
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Dubai
Ecuador
Equatorial Guinea
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Falkland Islands
Faroes Island
Fiji
French Pacific Possession
French Territory of Afars & Issas
French West Indies
French Guiana
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Greenland
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Indonesia
Iraq
Ivory Coast
Jordan
Laos
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Madeira
Malagasy Rep
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Malawi
Mozambique
Muscat
Nauru
Nepal
New Guinea
Netherlands Antilles
Nicaragua
Niger
Panama
Paraguay
Philippines
Peru
Puerto Rico
Quatar
Samoa
Saudi Arabia
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Yemen
Sudan
Swaziland
Syria
Tanzania
Tago
Trucial States
Turks Is.
Uganda
Uruguay
Upper Volta
Venezuela
Vietnam
Virgin Islands
Windward Islands
Yemen
Zaire
Zambia

ANNEX D:

Cyprus
Greece
Israel
Lebanon
Malta
Morocco
Spain
Tunisia
Turkey

Anglo-Polish quota arrangements for 1973

ANNUAL trade discussions between the United Kingdom and Poland were held in London from December 4 to 8 to establish quota arrangements for trade between the two countries in 1973. Apart from Polish goods which are imported into the United Kingdom under open licence, the quotas listed in Annex A Part I below will apply for the year 1973. Annex A Part II lists the quotas for January 1973 on items to be removed from quantitative restriction on February 1, 1973.

ANNEX A Part 1

Polish goods for import into the United Kingdom during the twelve months ending December 31, 1973

Item no.	Tariff heading	Description	Value £'000 cif unless otherwise stated	
1	ex 02.06	Bacon	tons	40,000 (a) (b)
2	ex 07.01	Fresh vegetables being:		
		(a) Tomatoes during the period May 15, 1973 to October 31, 1973	tons	50
		(b) Green beans during the period June 1, 1973 to September 30, 1973	tons	10
		(c) Lettuce and endives during the periods January 1, 1973 to June 15, 1973 and November 15, 1973 to December 31, 1973	tons	10
3	ex 07.01	Potatoes		
		(i) New		pm
		(ii) Other		pm
4	ex 07.02	Vegetables preserved by freezing being: asparagus, green beans, broccoli and cauliflower, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, green peas, rhubarb and spinach	tons	430
5	ex 07.03	Vegetables provisionally preserved containing cauliflower		50
6	ex 07.04	Dried vegetable being: asparagus, green beans, broccoli and cauliflower, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, herbs (other than in bulk), mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, rhubarb and spinach		100
7	ex 08.10 / ex 20.03	Fruit preserved by freezing being: apples, cherries, currents, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries (of which not more than 75 tons each for strawberries and raspberries and not more than 600 tons for blackcurrants)	tons	2,100
8	ex 08.11 / ex 20.06	Fruit pulp of: apple, cherry, currants, gooseberry, loganberry, pear, plum, raspberry and strawberry (of which not more than 750 tons for strawberry and raspberry taken together and not more than 200 tons of blackcurrants)	tons	2,730
9	ex 20.01	Vegetables prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid containing beetroot, cauliflower or onions		478.5
10	ex 20.02	Canned or bottled vegetables being: asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflower, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, green peas, rhubarb and spinach		140
11	ex 20.05	Jams of fruit jellies of: apples, cherry, currants, gooseberry, loganberry, pear, plum, raspberry and strawberry (of which not more than 1,100 tons for blackcurrant, raspberry and strawberry taken together)	tons	2,800
12	ex 20.06	Canned or bottled fruit being: apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries (of which not more than £80,000 for strawberries, raspberries and blackcurrants taken together). Preserved cherries in barrels		370
13	ex 20.07	Juices of: apple, blackcurrant and pear		65
14	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)		42.5
15	ex 42.03	Leather gloves including gloves of leather and furskin or of leather and artificial fur		20
16		Fabrics and made-up textile articles of man-made fibres the following:		350
	51.04 / 56.07	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres		
	ex 60.01	Knitted or crocheted fabrics of man-made fibres		
	ex 60.05 / ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles of man-made fibres		
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets (other than electric blankets) of woven man-made fibres		
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven man-made fibres, *excluding those made up from narrow fabrics*		

(continued on next page)

ANGLO-POLISH TRADE QUOTAS
continued

Item no.	Tariff heading	Description	Value £'000 cif unless otherwise stated
17		Fabrics and made-up textile articles of wool or fine animal hair the following:	35
	53.11	Woven fabrics of wool or fine animal hair	
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets (other than electric blankets) of woven wool or fine animal hair	
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven wool or fine animal hair, *excluding those made up from narrow fabrics*	
18		Woven fabrics and made-up textile articles of flax, the following:	
	ex 54.05 ex 62.02	Tea towelling and tea towels of flax	sq m. 83,600
	ex 54.05	Other woven fabrics of flax	
	ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen other than tea towels), curtains and other furnishing articles of woven flax	41
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven flax *excluding those made-up from narrow fabrics*	
19		Fabrics and made-up textile articles of cotton the following:	126.3
	55.07 55.08 55.09	Woven fabrics of cotton	
	ex 60.05 ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles of cotton	
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets (other than electric blankets) of woven cotton	
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textiles articles of woven cotton, *excluding those made-up from narrow fabrics*	
20	ex 58.04	Plush fabrics of cotton, man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair (of which £42,000 for fabrics made wholly or mainly of cotton)	240
21	ex 58.05 ex 59.13	Narrow fabrics of woven cotton or wool or of non-elastic or non-rubberised knitted or woven man-made fibres	50
22		Stockings and socks the following:	100
	ex 60.03	of knitted cotton, man-made fibres or wool	
	ex 61.10	of woven cotton	
23		Apparel (of which not more than £73,500 for items wholly or mainly of woven cotton) the following:	1,465
	ex 60.04	Undergarments of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres or wool	
	ex 60.05	Outer garments and other articles of apparel of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres or wool or fine animal hair	
	ex 61.01 ex 61.02	Outer garments of woven man-made fibres, cotton or flax	
	ex 61.03 ex 61.04	Under garments of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.06	Shawls and other articles falling within 61.06 of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow ties, and cravats of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.08	Collars and other articles falling within 61.08 of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.09	Corsets and other articles falling within 61.09 of woven cotton	
24	ex 62.04	Woven cotton tents	7.5
25	ex 64.01 ex 64.02	Footwear wholly of rubber or with uppers mainly of rubber. Footwear with rubber soles and textiles uppers	75
26	ex 65.01	Hat forms, hat bodies and hoods of felt	12.5
27	69.11 69.12 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware (of which not more than £15,000 for ornamental ware)	255
28	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio and television broadcast receivers	234
29	85.21	Electronic valves and tubes and semi-conductors (of which not more than £48,000 for semi-conductors)	250
30	ex 88.02	Aircraft of an all-up weight exceeding 2,500 kilograms	pm
31		Handicraft textile table covers	20
	ex 58.10	of woven cotton	
	ex 60.05 ex 60.02	of cotton, man-made fibres or flax	

(a) Subject to Public Health Imported Food Regulations.
(b) Basic quota for the period April 1, 1972 to March 31, 1973 under the general arrangements of this commodity.

ANNEX A Part 2
Polish goods for import into the United Kingdom during January 1973

Item no.	Tariff heading	Description	Value £'000 cif value otherwise stated
32	ex 02.06 ex 16.01 ex 16.02	Cooked or uncooked pigmeat not in airtight containers, salted in brine, dried or smoked, including sausages	56.2 (a)
33	ex 07.01	Fresh vegetables being: asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflower, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, cucumbers (other than gherkins), herbs, mushrooms, green peas, radishes, spinach and turnips	tons 33
34	ex 08.06	Fresh apples and pears	tons 10
35	ex 16.02	Canned ham	243 (a)
36	ex 16.02	Other canned or fully cooked pigmeat	475 (a)
37	ex 16.02	Prepared poultry (fully cooked)	24.5 (b)

(a) Subject to Public Health Imported Food Regulations
(b) As defined by Poultry Carcases Landing Order 1971

Trade with Czechoslovakia —quota arrangements for 1973

ARRANGEMENTS for the import into the United Kingdom of certain Czechoslovak goods which remain subject to quantitive restriction have been agreed with representatives of the Czechoslovak Government. Full details of quotas for the 12 months commencing January 1, 1973 are given below. They cover only a small proportion of imports of Czech goods into the United Kingdom, most of which enter free of quantitive restriction.

Czechoslovak goods for import into the UK January 1, 1973 to December 31, 1973

Item	Description	Value £'000 or quantity
1 ex 07.02	Vegetables preserved by freezing being: asparagus, green beans, broccoli and cauliflowers, brussel sprouts, carrots, celery, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, green peas, rhubarb and spinach	150 tons
2 ex 07.03	Vegetables provisionally preserved containing cauliflower	20
3 ex 07.04	Dried vegetables being: asparagus, green beans, broccoli and cauliflowers, brussel sprouts, carrots, celery, herbs (other than in bulk), mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, rhubarb and spinach	25
4 ex 08.10 ex 20.03	Fruit preserved by freezing being: apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries (of which not more than 30 tons each for blackcurrants, raspberries and strawberries)	100 tons
5 ex 08.12	Dried fruit being: apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries, strawberries	10
6 ex 20.01	Vegetables prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid containing beetroot, cauliflowers or onions	70
7 ex 20.02	Canned or bottled vegetables being: asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflowers, brussel sprouts, carrots, celery, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, green peas, rhubarb and spinach	110
8 ex 20.05	Jams and fruit jellies of apple, cherry, currants, gooseberry, loganberry, pear, plums, raspberry and strawberry	5
9 ex 20.06	Canned or bottled fruit being: apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries	300
10 ex 20.07	Juices of apples, blackcurrants and pears	5
11 36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	633,000 short standards
12	Gloves, of which not more than £50,000 for leather gloves, the following:	
ex 39.07	plastic gloves	
ex 40.13	rubber gloves	

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Item	Description	Value £'000 or quantity
ex 42.03	leather gloves, including gloves of leather and furskin or of leather and artificial fur	
ex 43.03	gloves of furskin	
ex 43.04	gloves of artificial fur	
ex 60.02	gloves knitted or crocheted to shape, not elastic nor rubberised	
ex 61.10	gloves of woven cotton or flax	80
13 51.04, 56.07, ex 60.01	Woven and knitted fabrics of man-made fibres	328
14 53.11	Woven fabric of wool or fine animal hair	15
15 ex 54.05	Woven fabric of flax other than tea towelling (of which not more than £10,000 for sail cloth or canvas of flax not under 12 oz. per square yard)	90
16 ex 54.05, ex 62.02	Tea towelling and tea towels of flax	242,500 sq. metres
17 55.07, 55.08, 55.09, ex 58.04	Woven fabrics of cotton	342.65
18 ex 58.04	Woven pile and chenille fabrics excluding cotton corduroy	130
19 58.05	Woven narrow fabrics	
ex 59.13	Woven elastic fabrics of cotton, man-made fibres exceeding 30 cm in width, wool, fine animal hair, or flax	220
20 ex 59.17	Felt and felt articles of cotton, of a kind commonly used in machinery or plant	20
21 ex 60.03	Stockings and socks the following: of knitted cotton, man-made fibre or wool	
ex 61.10	of woven cotton	90
22	Apparel, the following:	
ex 60.04	Undergarments of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibre or wool	
ex 60.05	Outergarments and other articles of apparel of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibre, wool or fine animal hair	350
23	Household textiles of which not more than £75,000 for cotton goods and £94,500 for goods of flax (excluding tea towels of flax) being:	
ex 60.05	Bed linen, table linen, curtains and other furnishing articles wholly or mainly of knitted or crocheted cotton or man-made fibres	
	Other articles for household use wholly or mainly of knitted or crocheted man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair	
ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets wholly or mainly of woven cotton, man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair	
ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen, curtains and other furnishing articles wholly or mainly of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	330
24	Woven apparel, the following:	
ex 61.01, ex 61.02	Outergarments of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
ex 61.03, ex 61.04	Undergarments of woven cotton or flax (of which not more than £143,400 for shirts)	
ex 61.05	Handkerchiefs (excluding embroidered handkerchiefs) of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
ex 61.06	Shawls, scarves, mufflers and the like of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
ex 61.07	Ties, bow-ties and cravats of woven cotton or flax	
ex 61.08	Accessories and trimmings for women's and girls' garments of woven cotton	
ex 61.09	Corsetry and the like of woven cotton	430
25 ex 62.04	Tarpaulins, sails, awnings, sunblinds, tents and camping goods of woven cotton	53.1
26 ex 64.01	Footwear, wholly of rubber, or with uppers mainly of rubber	
ex 64.02	Footwear with rubber soles and textile uppers	90
27 65.01, ex 65.02, 65.03, ex 65.04, 65.05, 65.06	Headgear, of which not more than £71,500 for hats and hoods of wool or fur felt	130
28 69.11, 69.12, 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware	290
29 ex 85.15	Transistorised radio and television broadcast receivers	130
30 85.21	Electronic valves, tubes and semi-conductors	225
31 ex 88.02	Aircraft of an all up weight exceeding 2,500 kg	120
32 ex 91.01, 91.07	Watches (other than stop watches) valued at £1.50 or less cif and movements valued at £1.25 or less cif	p.m

The following goods will be removed from quantitative restriction on February 1, 1973 with the adoption by the UK of the Common Agricultural Policy:

Item	Description	Value £'000 or quantity
33 ex 02.06	Pigmeat, salted in brine dried or smoked	4(a)
34 ex 02.06	Canned ham	30(a)
35 ex 07.01	Fresh vegetables being: asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflowers, brussel sprouts, carrots, celery, cucumbers (other than gherkins), herbs, lettuce and endive, mushrooms, green peas, radishes, spinach, tomatoes and turnips	p.m.
36 ex 08.06	Fresh apples and pears	10 tons
37	Fresh fruit being:	
ex 08.07	Cherries and plums	
ex 08.08	currents, gooseberries, loganberries, raspberries and strawberries	p.m.
38 ex 16.01	Pork sausages	4(a)
39 ex 16.02	Other canned pigmeat including pork loin	25(a)
40 ex 16.02	Prepared poultry (fully cooked)	p.m.

p.m. = Pro memoria
(a) Subject to Public Health Imported Food Regulations.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by January 11, 1973.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.02	Vinyl chloride	As in previous column	September 1, 1973	10564
29.23	5-nitro-*o*-anisidine (—NH_2 at 1)	Fast Scarlet R Base	December 31, 1973	14204
29.34	Triethylaluminium	As in previous column	December 31, 1973	13764
60.01	Protective netting, being green flat, warp knitted fabric of polyolefin monofilament with a diameter between 0.15 millimetre and 0.25 millimetre	Bird, etc., protective netting of very fine mesh	December 31, 1973	12633

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ECGD accounts for the Financial Year 1971-72

TRADING Accounts published by HM Stationery Office (price 73p) include the Revenue Accounts and Balance Sheets for the operations of the Export Credits Guarantee Department in the financial year 1971-72 under its 'commercial' account (Section 1 of the Export Guarantees Act, 1968*) and under its 'national interest' account (Section 2 of the Export Guarantees Act, 1968).

The commercial account (Section 1)

During the financial year ended March 31, 1972, there was a surplus of £11,964,977 on business conducted under Section 1. Premium income for the year was £13,957,981 (compared with £19,306,967 in the previous year), operating expenses were £5,449,711 (compared with £4,657,627), claims paid amounted to £30,111,015 (compared with £25,829,619), and recoveries amounted to £26,315,681 (compared with £7,946,734). Including interest, the cumulative balance on the Section 1 account rose from £81,349,959 to £93,314,936.

The national interest account (Section 2)

There was a surplus of £9,840,152 on business conducted under Section 2. Premium income was £8,178,082 (compared with £17,244,124 in the previous year), operating expenses were £471,458 (compared with £386,812), claims paid amounted to £2,184,375 (compared with £2,322,671), and recoveries amounted to £223,820 (compared with £466,374). Including interest, the cumulative balance on the Section 2 account rose from £55,996,801 to £65,836,953.

* Under the Export Guarantees Act, 1968 (which consolidated previous Acts) ECGD may either conduct its business after consultation with its Advisory Council under Section 1 (known as its 'commercial' account) or it may conduct its business under Section 2 where there is no obligation to consult the Advisory Council but where it may act only in the national interest (known as its 'national interest' account).

ECGD business up in third quarter

Short term business insured by the Export Credits Guarantee Department in the third quarter of this year was £699 million, 2.5 per cent up on the previous quarter (£681 million) and 2 per cent up on the corresponding quarter last year (£685 million). Medium term business insured was £221 million, 4.2 per cent up on the June quarter (£212 million) and 3.3 per cent up on last year (£214 million); within this figure business insured under Specific guarantees rose from £59 million in the previous quarter to £80 million, an increase of 35.6 per cent. Overall there was an increase of 2.3 per cent on shipments insured over the third quarter of 1971.

Guaranteed bank advances were £287 million, 4.6 per cent down on last quarter's figures of £301 million and 14.8 per cent down on the same quarter last year (£337 million). Advances under Comprehensive and Specific guarantees to banks showed an increase over the June quarter (£191 million as against £187 million), but advances under buyer credit guarantees fell from £114 million to £96 million.

Eleven medium term supplier credit policies over £1 million were issued during the quarter covering among others contracts for the supply of submarine cable (two contracts totalling £6.4 million), gas turbine power plants and generators (£5.1 million), aircraft engines (£1.8 million), cigarette machinery (£2.1 million) and a harbour development project (£3.1 million).

Large Buyer Credit and Financial Guarantees issued during the quarter included a copper mine project (£12.5 million), a steel strip coating plant (£8.6 million) and a waterfront development scheme (£4.0 million).

Seven lines of credit with a total loan value of £40.1 million were guaranteed for Denmark, Finland, Israel (two lines), Romania, South Africa and Zambia.

TABLE 1. SHIPMENTS INSURED

	1971 Sept.qtr.	1972 June qtr.	1972 Sept. qtr.
Comprehensive business short term credit	685	681	699
Comprehensive business over 6 months credit	89	83	76
Specific business	67	59	80
Buyer Credits	58	70	65
Total	899	893	920

TABLE 2. ADVANCES GUARANTEED UNDER FINANCIAL FACILITIES

(relating to exports which appear or will appear in table 1)

Comprehensive Guarantees to Banks related to comprehensive insurance policies	160	142	140
Specific Guarantees to Banks related to comprehensive insurance policies	33	21	22
Specific Guarantees to Banks related to specific insurance policies	41	24	29
Buyer Credits	103	114	96
Total	337	301	287

The above figures combine 'commercial' and 'national interest' business. 'Shipments insured' include, besides direct exports and third country trade, services declared as 'performed'. Shipments declared in connection with Financial and Buyer Credit Guarantees are also included—even though there is strictly no 'insurance' of the shipments. The first table therefore covers all ECGD-insured exports during the period.

'Advances guaranteed' is the measure of bank financing covered by any form of ECGD guarantee to a bank (and thus in general qualifying for the special interest rates). They relate to exports which appear or will appear in table 1, but also including, in the case of Financial and Buyer Credit Guarantees and of some Specific Guarantees, an element of interest covered by the guarantee. In addition to these advances there is of course a large volume of export financing by banks against the assignment of a normal ECGD insurance policy.

Although every 'advance guaranteed' must (apart from any interest element) ultimately be matched by a 'shipment insured', there is no correspondence in time between the two tables—the guaranteed advance need not fall in the same quarter in which shipment is made.

ECGD is discontinuing issue of quarterly business statements. Instead, an expanded annual statement will be issued each summer for full Press circulation. ECGD will continue to issue:

(1) its statutory quarterly return (published in *Trade and Industry*);
(2) its revenue accounts and balance sheets, published by HMSO and summarised in a Press Notice by ECGD (December).

The Department will be happy to provide available statistical information at any time on request.

EXPORTS CREDITS GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT: STATUTORY RETURN

During the quarter ended September 30, 1972 the Department assumed liability:

(*a*) under Section 1 of the Export Guarantees Acts 1968 and 1970 and the Overseas Investment and Export Guarantees Act 1972 up to a maximum of £279,785,722 in respect of guarantees amounting to £466,904,255;
(*b*) under Section 2 of the Export Guarantees Acts 1968 and 1970 and the Overseas Investment and Export Guarantees Act 1972 up to a maximum of £50,908,947 in respect of guarantees amounting to £51,708,472.

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Exports of non-ferrous materials

On entry into the European Communities on January 1, 1973, there are to be no quantitative restrictions on exports to other members of non-ferrous materials and, with the exceptions set out below, an Open General Licence will permit the free export of non-ferrous scrap and other non-ferrous materials to member countries.

Copper ash and residues and copper, lead and aluminium scrap

There is to be no restrictions on the issue of licences for copper ash and residues and copper, lead and aluminium scrap as defined in the UK Customs Tariff. Export licences will be issued providing the exporters comply with Community transit arrangements. In the case of each consignment, the consignor is required to complete either (a) full transit documents or (b) a control copy T form (C1125) in conjunction with other transit documents (eg TIR). In both cases the documents should be endorsed 'Exit from the Community subject to restrictions'. In the case of (a) the endorsement should be inserted by the consignor in box 31 (Description of Goods) and, in the case of (b), in box 104 (Use and/or Destination for the Goods).

High alloy steel scrap

Alloy scrap in which iron predominates by weight over any other metal will be defined as ferrous scrap under the Community and remain subject to export control. Applications for individual export licences, for destinations within the Community, will be considered in respect of alloy steel scrap containing not less than 30 per cent of alloying elements but Community transit arrangements will also apply.

Strategic materials

Strategic non-ferrous materials, including niobium, tantalum and titanium scrap will continue to be subject to specific export licences to all member countries other than, where indicated in the Export of Goods (Control) Order 1970, to the Republic of Ireland.

The Open General Licence giving effect to these changes is published below. It is granted without prejudice to the existing Open General Licences which permit the free export to all destinations except Southern Rhodesia of certain grades of non-ferrous materials.

Inquiries should be addressed to the Department of Trade and Industry, Export Licensing Branch, Norman Shaw North Building, Victoria Embankment, SW1A 2JB (Tel: 01-930 4349 ext. 563) who will also provide copies of the Open General Licence on request.

EXPORT LICENCE—NON-FERROUS METALS

Open General Licence dated 20th December 1972 granted by the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State in exercise of powers conferred by Article 5 of the Export of Goods (Control) Order 1970(a) and now vested in him,(b) hereby grants an Open General Licence authorising the exportation from the United Kingdom to any destination in any member State of the European Economic Community of the following metals referred to in Group 5 of Schedule 1 of the said Order:

1. Aluminium.
2. Coins.
3. Copper.
4. Lead and alloys containing 50 per cent or more lead.
5. Metallic residues and metallic waste other than:
   ex 2603 Ash and residues containing copper.
6. Ferro-nickel and nickel melting base.
7. Scrap and old metal other than:
   (a) 73.03 Iron and steel scrap,
   (b) ex 74.01 Copper scrap,
   (c) ex 76.01 Aluminium scrap,
   (d) ex 78.01 Lead scrap,
   (e) Scrap containing 60 per cent or more niobium or tantalum,
   (f) Scrap containing 70 per cent or more titanium.
8. Zinc and alloys containing 50 per cent or more of zinc.

Numerical references listed above are to headings of the Customs Tariff 1959(c) and accordingly:

(a) where any such reference is preceded by the word 'ex' the relevant entry shall be taken to comprise all goods which would be classified under an entry in the same terms constituting a sub-heading in the relevant heading; and
(b) the other entry shall be taken to comprise all goods which are classified in the heading mentioned at the beginning of the entry.

This Instrument shall come into operation on 1st January 1973

N. E. Robins
An Assistant Secretary
20 December 1972 — Department of Trade and Industry

(a) S.I. 1970/1288 (1970 III, p. 4270).
(b) S.I. 1970/1537 (1970 III, p. 5239).
(c) See S.I. 1971/1971.

Export of iron and steel scrap

It has been agreed in concert with the existing and new member states of the European Communities, and without prejudice to Article 43 of the Treaty of Accession, that there should be an interim extension of the existing arrangements for export controls on iron and steel scrap. In the light of the continuing strong demand for many grades of scrap, it has been decided that the authorisation of exports to all destinations except Southern Rhodesia of the grades of iron and steel scrap detailed in the Open General Licence dated August 10 will continue in force by a new Open General Licence until further notice.

The Open General Licence is published below. Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Department of Trade and Industry, Export Licensing Branch, Norman Shaw North Building, Victoria Embankment, SW1A 2JB (tel: 01-930 4349 ext. 563) who will also provide copies of the Open General Licence on request.

EXPORT LICENCE—IRON AND STEEL SCRAP

Open General Export Licence dated December 20, 1972, granted by the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State in exercise of powers conferred by Article 5 of the Export of Goods (Control) Order 1970(a) and now vested in him(b), hereby grants an Open General Export Licence authorising the exportation from the United Kingdom. other than to a destination in Southern Rhodesia, of the following:

Scrap and old metal being material wholly or mainly by weight of iron, steel or alloys containing 50 per cent or more by weight of iron and having a value, as required by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be declared, not exceeding £30 per ton in the following forms:

(a) compressed baled material;
(b) loose used wrought material containing 80 per cent or more by weight of material of a thickness not exceeding 3 millimetres;
(c) turnings and borings;
(d) cast iron;
(e) consignments which, apart from any material specified in (a) to (c) above, contain more than 95 per cent by weight of cast iron;

other than:

(i) compressed unused sheet and sheet cuttings;
(ii) material derived from armour plate;
(iii) material derived from goods of a description included in Group 1 of Schedule 1 to the said Order;
(iv) material wholly or partly coated or clad with copper or wholly or partly coated or clad with alloys which contain 50 per cent or more by weight of copper.

This instrument shall come into operation on January 1, 1973.

N. E. Robins
An Assistant Secretary
December 20, 1972 — Department of Trade and Industry

(a) SI 1970/1288 (1970 III, p. 4270).
(b) 1970/1537 (1970 III, p. 5239).

Import Duties (General) (No. 4) Order 1972

THE Import Duties (General) (No. 4) Order 1972 (S.I. 1972 No. 1907) was laid before Parliament on December 21. It takes effect on February 1, 1973.

This Order amends the Import Duties (General) (No. 7) Order 1971, which sets out the United Kingdom Customs Tariff and the protective import duties chargeable in accordance with it.

In accordance with the UK's obligations under the Treaty of Accession to the European Economic Community the Order amends the manner in which most of the headings in Chapters 1-24, and a few headings in other Chapters, of the United Kingdom Tariff are at present sub-divided. In some cases the new nomenclature defines goods by reference to their value expressed in units of account of the Community; the Order provides for the conversion of such units of account into pounds sterling. In the case of some goods the protective import duties are removed or reduced.

The Order also provides for a change from imperial to metric units of measurement in some rates of duty and some descriptions of goods where consultation has shown their use to be desired by the industries concerned.

Application for removal of import duty on pulp of Manila hemp

THE Department of Trade and Industry is considering an application for the removal of the import duty on pulp of manila hemp (abaca) classified to Tariff sub-heading 47.01(C). The present full rate of duty is 5 per cent; the Commonwealth, EFTA and Irish Republic rates are free.

A statement of the applicant's case will be made available to interested parties who give an undertaking to treat the information contained in the statement in strict confidence. Requests for the statement of case, together with an undertaking in these terms should be addressed in writing to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London, SWIE 6SJ, not later than January 19, 1973.

Any representations which interested parties may wish to make in connection with this application should be submitted in writing to the Department of Trade and Industry at the above address. Such representations, in summarised form and without attribution to source, may be passed to the applicants for comment. Those making representations should stipulate any particular points which they do not wish to be disclosed.

Cyprus and USSR

A NEW Five Year Trade Agreement between Cyprus and the USSR was signed in Nicosia on November 3 covering the period 1973-7.

During this period Cyprus will supply the USSR with clothing, skins, tobacco, almonds, raisins, cognac spirit, citrus fruit and juices and copper concentrates.

The USSR will supply machinery, timber, iron, fuel oil, motor cars, cotton fabrics, condensed milk, chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

A full list of products is available on request.

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

Libya—Visa regulations

As a result of regulations issued by the Libyan Government the Consular section of the Libyan Embassy in London will not be able to issue visas for Libya if the holder's particulars in the passport are not in the Arabic language. This regulation becomes effective from January 1, 1973.

This requirement for the particulars to be in a language other than English or French is contrary to long-established international practice, which was confirmed at an international conference in Rome in 1963. Consequently Her Majesty's Government and other interested Governments have asked the Libyan Government to reconsider the matter, and Arabic translations will not be supplied by any offices of Her Majesty's Government.

However, businessmen visiting Libya may wish to consider whether or not they should have the personal particulars in their passports translated into the Arabic language on a separate piece of paper before applying for a Libyan visa or attempting to enter the country. (No entry should be made in a passport by any person who is not employed by Her Majesty's Government or another Government.)

CRE ext. 2357/2225

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Continuation of temporary reduction in import duty on unsweetened canned pears

THE full and EFTA rates of duty on unsweetened canned pears, classified under tariff sub-heading 20.06 (L) (2), is to remain reduced from 15 per cent to 5 per cent until January 31, 1973. This follows a similar reduction in the duty during 1971 and 1972. The continuance of the temporary reduction is effected by the Import Duties (Temporary Reductions) (No. 2) Order 1972 (S.I. 1972 No. 1984). Copies may be obtained from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London, WC1 and branches (price 3p) or by post from HMSO, P.O. Box 569, London SE1 9NH (price 5½p).

Hints to business men booklets

REVISED editions of the booklets on Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin, and Guyana, Surinam and French Guiana have been published in the 'Hints to business men' series. British business men who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to Export Services Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Room D24, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7146) or to any Regional Office of the Department of Trade and Industry.

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Guide to the Department of Trade and Industry

THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY was set up in October 1970 under a Secretary of State to bring together into a single department the responsibilities previously exercised by the Board of Trade and part of the Ministry of Technology. The objective of the Department, as stated in the White Paper 'The Reorganisation of Central Government (Cmnd. 4506)' is: 'to assist British industry and commerce to improve their economic and technological strength and competitiveness.' The Department has wide-ranging responsibilities for overseas trade as well as for commerce and industry within the United Kingdom. In overseas trade the DTI is responsible for external commercial policy (including tariffs). It is also responsible for supplying information to industry about factors which may affect it on accession to the EEC. It is also responsible for policy on consumer protection and on monopolies, mergers and restrictive trade practices, and the Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, who has a seat in the Cabinet, is also President of the British Overseas Trade Board (set up in January 1972), which is concerned with export promotion.

Within the United Kingdom the Department is sponsor for almost the whole range of manufacturing industry. The Department operates a number of research establishments, including the National Physical Laboratory and the National Engineering Laboratory. DTI is also responsible for service industries including shipping, tourism, hotels, insurance, the retail and distributive trades and certain aspects of civil aviation. The Civil Aviation Authority, established in April 1972, has taken over the function of the Air Transport Licensing Board, and the Air Registration Board. It will operate some aerodromes and, jointly with the Secretary of State for Defence, will run the National Air Traffic Control Service. The DTI retains responsibility for overall policy, international relations, policy on aircraft noise and accident investigation.

An Industrial Development Executive set up in March 1972 within the Department acts as a focal point in helping private industry to expand and modernise. It is particularly concerned with industrial development in the regions and will be responsible for administering the incentives the Department offers to industry within the assisted areas. In November 1971 a Minister was assigned with special responsibility for small firms and a new Small Firms Division was set up.

The Department is also concerned with the supply of all forms of fuel and power, and with policy for the control of the supply and distribution of iron and steel. It works in close collaboration with the nationalised fuel supply undertakings and conducts research on the efficient use of fuels. Also administered are regulations for the safety of nuclear installations, the health, safety and training of workers in coal mines and quarries, and the construction and use of pipelines in the United Kingdom. The Department is responsible for the regulation of commerce and the administration of the Insurance and Companies Acts and of other legislation concerning patents and copyright, weights and measures and hire purchase.

It will be appreciated that in an organisation covering so many responsibilities changes in structure and personnel occur from time to time.

London addresses

CODE	Address	Telephone	Telex
V	1 VICTORIA STREET, SW1H 0ET	01-222 7877	27366
AB	Abell House, John Islip Street, SW1P 4LN	01-834 4422	22110
AD	The Adelphi, John Adam Street, WC2N 6BQ	01-836 1207	22110
AH	Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, EC2P 2EL	01-606 6699	883601
BR	2-14 Bunhill Row, EC1Y 8LL	01-606 4071	
CS	Chapter Street House, 26 Chapter Street, SW1P 4NS	01-834 7032	
CO	Companies House, 55-71 City Road, EC1Y 1BB	01-253 9393	
DB	Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, SW1P 2AG	01-799 5688	
GW	Gaywood House, Great Peter Street, SW1P 3LW	01-222 7231	
HH	Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, EC4M 7HU	01-248 5757	
IH	Inveresk House, 346 Strand, WC2R 0HJ	01-836 7733	
K	Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, SW1E 6SJ	01-222 7877	27366
MH	Monsanto House, 10-18 Victoria Street, SW1H 0NQ	01-222 7877	
MT	Millbank Tower, Millbank, SW1P 4QU	01-834 2255	918829
NS	Norman Shaw North Building, Victoria Embankment, SW1A 2JB	01-930 4349	27366
P	Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, WC2 1AY	01-405 8721	
PS	Parliament Square House, 34-36 Parliament Street, SW1A 2ND	01-222 7060	24730
PR	Prospect House, 100 New Oxford Street, WC1A 1HE	01-636 3644	
S	Sanctuary Buildings, 16-20 Great Smith Stret, SW1P 3DR	01-222 7877	27366
SM	Shell Mex House, Strand, WC2R 0DP	01-836 1207	22110
SU	Sunley House, 90-93 High Holborn, WC1V 6LP	01-405 6911	264084
TH	Thames House South, Millbank, SW1P 4QJ	01-222 7000	
TM	Thomas More Buildings, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand WC2A 2JY	01-405 7641	
XH	Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, EC4M 7HU	01-248 5757	886143

MINISTERS AND SENIOR OFFICIALS

SECRETARY OF STATE: Rt. Hon. Peter Walker, MP
Permanent Secretary: Sir Antony Part

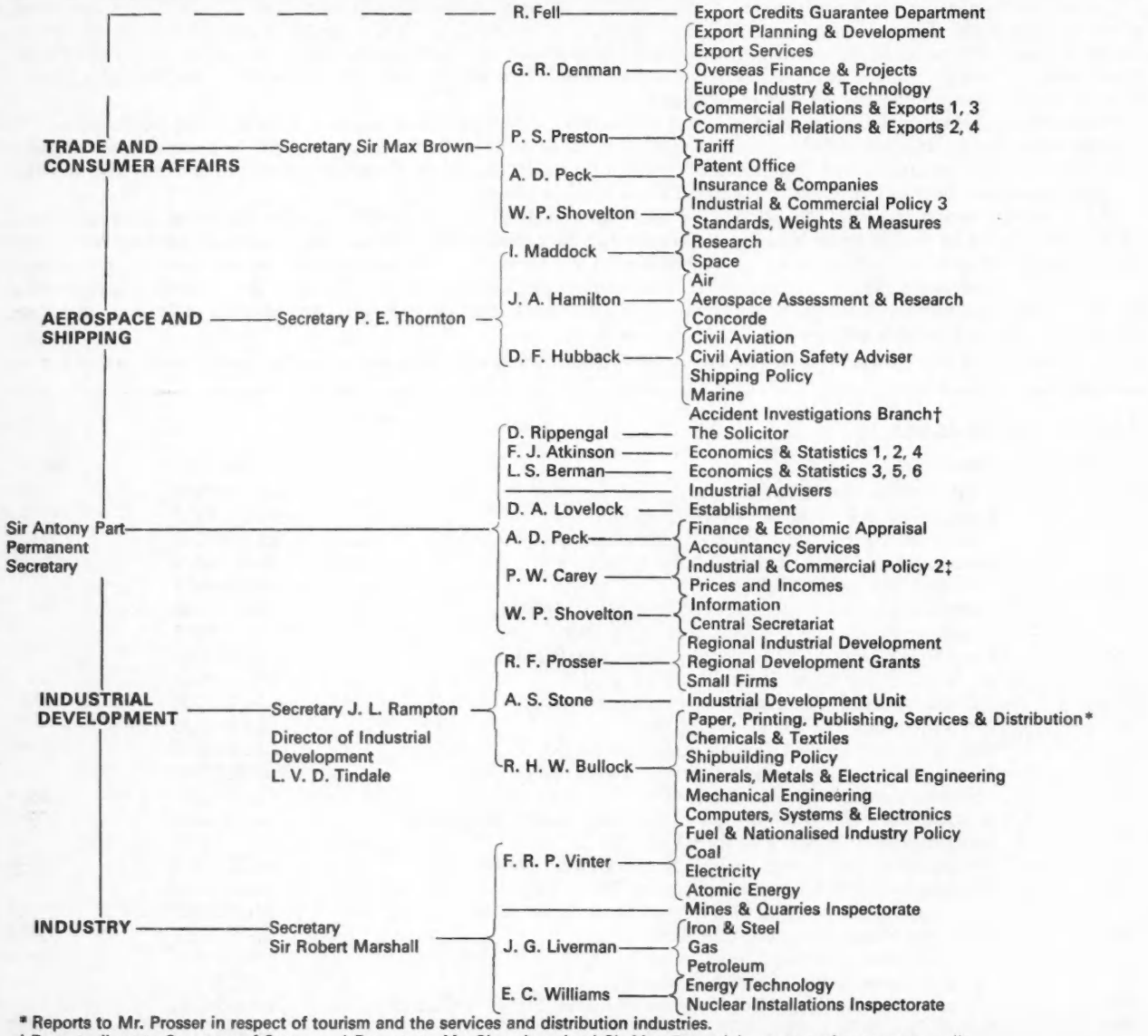
MINISTER FOR TRADE AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS: Rt. Hon. Sir Geoffrey Howe, MP
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Industry and Consumer Affairs): Mr. Peter Emery, MP
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Trade): Lord Limerick
Secretary (Trade and Consumer Affairs): Sir Max Brown

MINISTER FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT: Rt. Hon. Christopher Chataway, MP
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Mr. Anthony Grant, MP
Secretary (Industrial Development): Mr. J. L. Rampton
Director of Industrial Development: Mr. L. V. D. Tindale

MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY: Mr. Tom Boardman, MP (assisted by Mr. Emery)
Secretary (Industry): Sir Robert Marshall

MINISTER FOR AEROSPACE AND SHIPPING: Mr. Michael Heseltine, MP
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Mr. Cranley Onslow, MP
Secretary (Aerospace and Shipping): Mr. P. E. Thornton

MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO: Lord Drumalbyn


R. Fell — Export Credits Guarantee Department
TRADE AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS — Secretary Sir Max Brown
G. R. Denman — Export Planning & Development; Export Services; Overseas Finance & Projects; Europe Industry & Technology; Commercial Relations & Exports 1, 3
P. S. Preston — Commercial Relations & Exports 2, 4; Tariff
A. D. Peck — Patent Office; Insurance & Companies
W. P. Shovelton — Industrial & Commercial Policy 3; Standards, Weights & Measures
AEROSPACE AND SHIPPING — Secretary P. E. Thornton
I. Maddock — Research; Space
J. A. Hamilton — Air; Aerospace Assessment & Research; Concorde
D. F. Hubback — Civil Aviation; Civil Aviation Safety Adviser; Shipping Policy; Marine
Accident Investigations Branch†
Sir Antony Part Permanent Secretary
D. Rippengal — The Solicitor
F. J. Atkinson — Economics & Statistics 1, 2, 4
L. S. Berman — Economics & Statistics 3, 5, 6
Industrial Advisers
D. A. Lovelock — Establishment
A. D. Peck — Finance & Economic Appraisal; Accountancy Services
P. W. Carey — Industrial & Commercial Policy 2‡; Prices and Incomes
W. P. Shovelton — Information; Central Secretariat
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT — Secretary J. L. Rampton; Director of Industrial Development L. V. D. Tindale
R. F. Prosser — Regional Industrial Development; Regional Development Grants; Small Firms
A. S. Stone — Industrial Development Unit
R. H. W. Bullock — Paper, Printing, Publishing, Services & Distribution*; Chemicals & Textiles; Shipbuilding Policy; Minerals, Metals & Electrical Engineering; Mechanical Engineering; Computers, Systems & Electronics
INDUSTRY — Secretary Sir Robert Marshall
F. R. P. Vinter — Fuel & Nationalised Industry Policy; Coal; Electricity; Atomic Energy
Mines & Quarries Inspectorate
J. G. Liverman — Iron & Steel; Gas; Petroleum
E. C. Williams — Energy Technology; Nuclear Installations Inspectorate

* Reports to Mr. Prosser in respect of tourism and the services and distribution industries.
† Reports direct to Secretary of State. ‡ Reports to Mr. Shovelton (and Sir Max Brown) in respect of consumer credit.

1 TRADE and commercial relations

1-1 BRITISH OVERSEAS TRADE BOARD V

Directs export-promotion work of Export Planning and Development, Export Services, and Overseas Finance and Projects Divisions. Consists of businessmen and representatives of the Department and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, under the presidency of the Minister for Trade.

1-2 COMMERCIAL RELATIONS AND EXPORTS V

Protection of UK commercial interests overseas. Treaties and trade agreements with other countries, representations on commercial matters, etc. Assisted overseas by commercial departments of missions and consulates. There are four divisions, the first concerned with matters of general external policy including GATT and UNCTAD, and the others with individual countries and related general groupings.

1-3 EUROPE, INDUSTRY AND TECHNOLOGY V

Policy responsibility for advice to industry on membership of the European Communities. Technological relations with Western European countries.

1-4 EXPORT PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT V

Services the British Overseas Trade Board and deals with policy on general export promotion. Responsible for planning and development of DTI export-promotion organisation, particularly new services to industry, ordering of priorities in export promotion and liaison in the export field with the FCO. Responsible for general questions on overseas commercial intelligence and for information about participation in trade fairs, etc overseas.

Fairs and Promotions Branch HH
Supports collective participation at overseas trade fairs, organises joint ventures and British pavilions, information on trade fairs, British Weeks and store promotions.

Outward Missions HH
Assistance to groups of businessmen visiting overseas markets to explore export possibilities and sponsored by trade associations, etc.

Office of the Queen's Award to Industry V

1-5 EXPORT SERVICES XH

Working closely with British posts abroad, provides, with the export sections of Regional Offices, advice, information and assistance for exporters of goods and services.

General Export Services Branch XH
Supply of information on overseas market prospects for particular goods and services. Help with business visits abroad and with making trade contacts overseas, liaison with trade associations, etc. European Components Service. Export services for firms in London, South-Eastern and Eastern Regions.

Export Data Branch XH
Export Intelligence Service (providing subscribers with details of specific export opportunities and market intelligence). Information on overseas tariff duties and import regulations, agency legislation, advertising, transport, commercial standing of overseas firms.

Special Export Services Branch XH
Advice and assistance on export marketing research. Arrangements for inward missions and other potential buyers from abroad, home duty tours for British Commercial Officers from overseas, liaison with Export Clubs.

This guide lists the main divisions and those branches and special services with which most organisations outside the DTI deal most frequently. DTI regional offices, research establishments and principal agencies, together with associated bodies, are also listed.

Letters beside divisional titles refer to London addresses listed on page i. The index is on page viii.

1-6 OVERSEAS FINANCE AND PROJECTS V

Overseas Projects Group V
Co-ordination of export promotion of capital projects overseas.

Overseas Finance Branch V
Co-ordination of Department's interests in export credit and finance, and overseas aid. Also arms exports and export licensing.

Export Licensing Branch NS
Issues licences under Import, Export and Customs Powers (Defence) Act.

1-7 TARIFFS K

General responsibility for managing the UK protective tariff and administering provisions of the Import Duties Act, anti-dumping policy and action, import licensing policy, etc.

Import Licensing Branch S
Administration of import licensing.

1-8 EXPORT CREDITS GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT AH

A separate Government department, responsible to the Secretary of State, providing export credit insurance on a commercial basis at cheap premium rates for UK exporters against commercial and political risks incurred in selling overseas. Also insurance against political risks of new overseas investments. Represented in local offices throughout the UK and in New York.

2 INDUSTRY—general and commerce

2-1 INDUSTRIAL ADVISERS V

Provide industrial advice for Ministers and senior officials over the whole range of the Department's activities, and beyond to other Departments and to NEDO, the British Overseas Trade Board, etc. Centrally based, the Advisers have generally been directors of large companies and now include a senior union official. Each has experience of general management and more specific experience in specialised fields, and they work within Government for about two years.

2-2 INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL POLICY 2 V

Focal point for the Department's concern in economic, industrial, fiscal and environmental policies. Co-ordination of relationships with certain industrial bodies, engineering institutions and the National Economic Development Council. Consumer credit.

2-3 INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL POLICY 3 V

Competition policy (monopolies, mergers and restrictive practices). Consumer protection, other than weights and measures and consumer credit. Certification trade marks and hallmarking.

continued

2-4 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT EXECUTIVE MT

see also 5 INDUSTRY—private sector, pages v and vi

The IDE includes (a) the Department's general policy divisions with responsibility for particular sections of private industry (except for the petroleum industry and those industries which are the responsibility of the Minister for Aerospace and Shipping—*see page ii chart*) and small firms, (b) those parts of the Department concerned with regional development (Regional Industrial Development Division, Regional Development Grants Division, and the Regional Offices) and tourism, and (c) the Industrial Development Unit, whose role is to assist the relevant divisions and regional offices (where appropriate) to appraise the needs of industrial development and find ways of meeting these needs.

2-5 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT EXECUTIVE: REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT MT

Industrial aspects of regional developments, industrial location policy, industrial development certificates, building and leasing of factories through the Industrial Estates Corporations, financial assistance under the Industry Act, 1972. Co-ordination of Departmental regional-office policy.

2-6 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT EXECUTIVE: REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT GRANTS S

(for regional and district addresses see page vii)

Administration of regional development grants under the Industry Act 1972.

2-7 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT EXECUTIVE: SMALL FIRMS AB

The focal point within Government where the needs of small firms can be seen as a whole. Follow-up of the Bolton Committee Report. Management of advisory services (industrial liaison centres) and policy on future provision of services including Small Firms Centres.

2-8 INSURANCE AND COMPANIES AND BANKRUPTCY DEPARTMENT S

Administration of the Companies Acts, the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, the Protection of Depositors Act and related Acts. Relations with the accountancy profession and the insurance industry, and administration of the Insurance Companies Act, Bankruptcy Acts and related Acts.

Companies Registration Office CO
Registry of Business Names CO
Companies Investigation Branch BR
Bankruptcy and Companies Liquidation Headquarters BR
Bankruptcy High Court Department TM
Companies (Winding-up) Department IH
Official Receivers BR

2-9 PATENT OFFICE AND INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY AND COPYRIGHT DEPARTMENT P

Registration of patents, designs and trade marks. Policy on these matters and on copyright (and Baskerville House, Browncross Street, New Bailey Street, Salford M3 5FU. Tel: 061-832 9571—Trade marks and Designs only)

2-10 RESEARCH AB

(for research establishments see separate list)

Co-ordination of the Department's requirements for research. Allocation of resources to the industrial research establishments, research associations and universities. General questions of science policy. Dealings with National Research Development Corporation and Queen's Award to Industry (technology section).

Overseas Technical Information Unit AB
Provides an overseas scientific and technical inquiry service, international conference information, Scientific Counsellor reports, German engineering guide lines (VDI Richtlinien), etc.

Technical Inquiry Point AB
Directs inquirers to sources of technical information.

Technology Reports Centre (St. Mary Cray, Orpington, Kent BR5 3RF. Tel: Orpington 32111).
Publishes 'R & D Abstracts', operates 'Techlink', a selective dissemination service, operates a console linked to the ESRO/ELDO data banks, and other computer retrieval systems.

International Technical Collaboration Unit (Culham Laboratory, Abingdon, Berks. Tel: Oxford 41721, Telex: 77588).
Assists in implementing technological collaboration agreements between Britain and other countries; assists in technological exchanges.

2-11 STANDARDS, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AB

Policy on UK and international standards and on quality assurance. British participation in international standards organisations. Government support to the British Standards Institution. Co-ordination of Government policy on metrication.

British Calibration Service CS
Provides authenticated certification of the accuracy of measuring instruments of all kinds, with traceability of such calibrations to the national standards.

Weights and Measures Services CS
Provides a technical service to Weights and Measures Authorities and others in discharge of the Department's statutory responsibilities under the Weights and Measures Act 1963.

British Approvals Service for Electrical Equipment in Flammable Atmospheres—Safety in Mines Research Establishment, Harpur Hill, Buxton, Derbyshire (Buxton 6211).
Provides authenticated certification that electrical equipment for use in hazardous locations, other than mines, complies with prescribed standards.

2-12 PRICES AND INCOMES V

Policy on price control or supervision for all goods and services within the Department's responsibility; implementation of the prices standstill; focal point for Departmental interest in prices and incomes policies.

3 INDUSTRY—aerospace and civil aviation

3-1 ACCIDENTS INVESTIGATION BRANCH SM

The investigation, in the United Kingdom, of accidents in which any civil aircraft are involved and participation in other administrations' investigation elsewhere of accidents to British registered or manufactured aircraft. Reports direct to the Secretary of State.

3-2 AEROSPACE (ASSESSMENT AND RESEARCH) MH

Technical, market and policy assessments of current and possible civil aircraft and air transport systems. Technical and financial policy concerning civil aircraft research and technology demonstration including airframes, aero-engines and associated equipment. Economic and statistical advice on aerospace policy and appraisals of intended expenditure in this field. Advice to other divisions on Government support for possible civil projects for aircraft or components.

3-3 AIR MH

Sponsorship of the aircraft and aero-engine industries. Government shareholdings in Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. and Short Brothers and Harland Ltd. Civil aircraft and engine launching aid, including RB211 financing. Moves towards international collaboration and integration. Civil aircraft and engine exports.

3-4 CIVIL AVIATION 1 SM

Sponsorship role in relation to British Airways Board and its airlines and the Civil Aviation Authority, including appointments to these bodies, administration of the CAA grant and other matters under the Civil Aviation Act 1971.

3-5 CIVIL AVIATION 2 SM

General civil aviation relations covering scheduled and non-scheduled air services. Civil aviation international relations including ICAO.

3-6 CIVIL AVIATION 3 AD

Concern with aircraft noise and nuisance, Departmental interests in the third London airport, policy towards British Airports Authority, non-state aerodromes, public safety zones at civil aerodromes, disposal of surplus civil aviation land and property, confirmation of compulsory purchase orders, road closures and by-laws at aerodromes.

3-7 CIVIL AVIATION SAFETY ADVISER SM

Provides advice on civil aviation technical and operational safety matters and is responsible for formulation of policy and co-ordination of action on civil aviation security.

3-8 CONCORDE MH

Concorde policy and administration.

3-9 SPACE PR

Sponsorship of space industry. Policy and financial responsibility for non-defence space matters (other than scientific) including the National Space Technology Programme and associated research programme, UK representation in the European Space Conference, ELDO and ESRO for application satellite programmes.

4 INDUSTRY—fuel and power

4-1 ATOMIC ENERGY MT

Administration, organisation and financing of Atomic Energy Authority, British Nuclear Fuels Ltd., Radiochemical Centre Ltd. Non-nuclear work of UKAEA, sponsorship of the nuclear design and construction industry, international aspects including IAEA, ENEA and Euratom.

4-2 COAL TH

General liaison with the coal industry and distributive trade including supply and demand for coal. Coal aspects of energy policy. UK entry into ECSC. NCB borrowings, investment and pricing policy, ancilliary activities and diversification. Authorisation of NCB open-cast working. Mining subsidence, coal-industry manpower and Coal Consumers' Councils.

4-3 ELECTRICITY TH

Statutory structure of the industry. Administration of Electricity Supply Acts and Nationalisation Acts. Energy and purchasing policies of the industry. Investment programmes, prices, accident investigation, meter examining, contingency planning, industrial relations and research.

4-4 ENERGY TECHNOLOGY TH

Provides scientific and technological support and advice on the energy sector of the economy and on the iron and steel industry. Supports divisions dealing with fuel policy, fuel and power industries, Atomic Energy Authority, and iron and steel industry.

4-5 FUEL AND NATIONALISED INDUSTRY POLICY TH

Development of nationalised industry and energy policy and co-ordination of civil emergency preparations in the energy sector.

4-6 GAS TH

Administration of the Gas Acts. Liaison with the gas-supply industry in Great Britain. Safety measures for distribution and use of gas.

Gas Standards Branch (Government Buildings, Saffron Road, Wigston, Leicester LE8 2US. Tel. 5354).
Control of gas quality and gas-meter testing, development work on standards and testing apparatus, gas safety.

4-7 MINES AND QUARRIES INSPECTORATE TH

Ensures observance both below and above ground of the Acts and Regulations on safety and health of people and the care and treatment of horses in mines and quarries. Inspectors investigate accidents and dangerous occurrences, attend inquests and initiate action to obtain compliance with the law, and advise on matters affecting health, safety and training.

4-8 NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS INSPECTORATE TH

Regulates safety of nuclear power stations, nuclear-fuel processing plants, research reactors and isotope-manufacturing plants licensed by the Department under the Nuclear Installations Act.

4-9 PETROLEUM TH

General home policy on oil, refineries, distribution, etc, prospecting licensing, offshore installations, overseas oil matters, storage, etc.

4-10 SAFETY AND HEALTH TH

Administration of Mines and Quarries Act, etc; third-party liability in the field of Nuclear Energy (Nuclear Installations Acts).

4-11 IRON AND STEEL TH

Government policy relating to the UK steel industry, covering international and domestic steel issues and including organisation, development plans and finances and raw material supplies.

5 INDUSTRY—private sector

(Industrial Development Executive)

5-1 CHEMICALS AND TEXTILES GW

Questions affecting cotton and wool textiles, man-made fibres, tobacco, rubber, chemicals, fertilisers, proprietary medicines, toiletries and sundry related industries.

5-2 COMPUTERS, SYSTEMS AND ELECTRONICS DB

Sponsorship responsibility for the electronics industry (telecommunications, scientific instruments and instruments for industrial process control but not numerically controlled machines) and the computer and computer peripheral industries. Responsibility for the Computer Aided Design Centre and the National Computing Centre.

Computer-Aided Design Centre (Madingley Road, Cambridge CB3 0HB. Tel: Cambridge 63125)
A national centre to promote the use of computer-aided design in industry, make available specialised remote-access computer facilities, and create a proving ground equipment and methods in CAD.

5-3 MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AB

Sponsorship responsibility for the motor vehicle and metal and woodworking machine-tool industries. Also for agricultural machinery, construction equipment, mechanical handling equipment, welding machinery, manufacturing machinery and other mechanical engineering products. Promotion of industrial technologies (low-cost automation, corrosion and protection, materials handling, terotechnology and tribology).

5-4 MINERALS, METALS, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AND PROCESS PLANT TH

General policy on mineral development in the UK. Questions of world demand and supply of non-ferrous metals. Sponsorship of non-ferrous metals industries and electrical-engineering and process-plant engineering and contracting industries.

5-5 PAPER, PRINTING, PUBLISHING, SERVICES AND DISTRIBUTION MT

Questions affecting films, tourism, timber, paper and board; printing and publishing, newspapers, books, etc. Leather and consumer goods including pottery, glass, cutlery, furniture, footwear, etc. Distributive and service trades.

5-6 SHIPBUILDING POLICY TH

Policy on the ship-building and ship-repairing industries, including administration of special schemes of assistance. Technological and sponsorship responsibilities.

6 INDUSTRY—shipping

6-1 MARINE SU

Administration of merchant shipping legislation. Safety, construction and equipment. Navigational aids, crew matters, oil pollution, etc.

Sea Transport Branch PS
Responsible for provision of merchant shipping or shipping space to meet the needs of government departments. Deals with planning of sea transport operations. Provides shipping intelligence service.

HM Coastguard SU
Co-ordination of search and rescue measures for vessels and small craft around the coastline.

6-2 SHIPPING POLICY AD

General policy questions affecting the UK merchant fleet including fiscal policy, investment incentives, and structure, profitability and economic health of the industry. International shipping policy issues including flag discrimination, the role of Governments in relation to shipping conferences, flags of convenience, law of the sea and various international conventions on ship-owners' liability. Discussion and negotiation on such issues with other Governments either directly or in UNCTAD, IMCO, OECD and other international fora.

7 GENERAL SERVICES

7-1 ACCOUNTANCY SERVICES HH

A common service of the Department for all accountancy questions.

7-2 INFORMATION V

Public presentation of major issues and information services generally. Speech-writing. Departmental periodicals: *Trade and Industry*, *New Technology*, *Coastguard*. EEC Information Unit.

7-3 ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS V

Economic and statistical analysis and advice, economic information service and reports, forecasts and special studies to assist in formulating economic and industrial policies. Data collection and statistical reporting, research and advisory services. Statistical services to businesses. There are six divisions, covering: domestic industrial policies—competition, regional, shipping, aviation (EcS1); energy and fuel policy, iron and steel (EcS2); private-sector manufacturing industries (EcS3); domestic economy, economic forecasts (EcS4); overseas trade and balance of payments questions (EcS5); financial statistic and overseas economic forecasts (EcS6).

Business Statistics Office (Cardiff Road, Newport (Mon) NP7 1XG. Tel: Newport 56111).
Conducts Censuses of Production and Distribution and other large inquiries, such as those into the service trades. Main collecting agency for business statistics. Publishes statistical reports and undertakes special analyses on a fee-paying basis.

7-4 ESTABLISHMENT V

There are four divisions: Senior Staff Management—personnel management above Principal level, public appointments, honours; Establishment Personnel—personnel management Principal level and below; Establishment Organisation—organisation policy, management services, office services, libraries; Conditions of Service and Manpower—establishment matters common to all classes, manpower forecasts, complementing and staff inspection, focal point for Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration cases and Race Relations Board cases.

Statistics and Market Intelligence Library XH
A public reference library of material on overseas markets including large collections of economic and general statistics, catalogues of foreign manufacturers, overseas development plans, and overseas trade and telephone directories.

Central Library V

7-5 FINANCE AND ECONOMIC APPRAISAL AB

General financial policy and control. Co-ordination and preparation of the Department's Estimates and PESC forecasts. Development and application of criteria for evaluation of current and proposed expenditure and of the effectiveness of the Department's programmes. Liaison and co-ordination for Exchequer and Audit Department, Public Accounts Committee and Select Committee on Expenditure. Control of the Department's accounts work and internal audit.

7-6 SOLICITOR'S DEPARTMENT K

Acts as adviser on legal matters involved in the work of the Department and the Export Credits Guarantee Department. Responsible for drafting all subordinate legislation, and for prosecutions arising from Department-administered Acts.

7-7 CENTRAL SECRETARIAT V

Secretariat of Permanent Secretary's Top Management Group and general co-ordination.

OTHER ADDRESSES

REGIONAL AND DISTRICT OFFICES

■● **Scotland**—314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow G3 8XF (041-248 2855, Telex 77583).
□ **Glasgow**—Magnet House, 59 Waterloo Street, Glasgow C2 (041-221 9833, Telex 77611).
Edinburgh—71 George Street, Edinburgh EH2 3EN (031-225 1822).
● **Inverness**—29a High Street, Inverness (Inverness 30867).
■● **Wales and Monmouthshire**—Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff CF4 4YL (Cardiff 62131, Telex 49267).
□ **Cardiff**—24-26 Newport Road, Cardiff CF2 1SY (Cardiff 42611, Telex 49538).
North Wales—Government Buildings, Dinerth Road, Colwyn Bay, Denbs. (Colwyn Bay 44261).
■● **North**—Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 4TR (Newcastle upon Tyne 27575, Telex 53178).
□ **Billingham**—Queensway House, West Precinct, Billingham, Teesside TS23 2NF (Stockton on Tees 553671, Telex 58608).
● **Cumberland**—Town Hall, Cockermouth, Cumberland (Cockermouth 3498, Telex 64173).
■● **Yorkshire and Humberside**—City House, New Station Street, Leeds LS1 4JQ (Leeds 38232, Telex 557470).
■● **North-West**—Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester M1 4BA (061-236 2171, Telex 667104).
□ **Bootle**—St. Peter's House, Stanley Precinct, Bootle, Lancs L20 3LZ (051-922 4030, Telex 627162).
● **West Midlands**—Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham BI5 1SJ (021-643 8221, Telex 337021).
● **East Midlands**—Cranbrook House, Cranbrook Street, Nottingham NG1 1ES (Nottingham 46121, Telex 37143).
● **South-West**—The Pithay, Bristol BS1 2BP (Bristol 21071. Telex 44214).
■ **Plymouth**—South-Western Industrial Development Office, Third floor, Tower Block, North Road Station, Plymouth PL4 6AP (Plymouth 21891).
London and South-East—Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London SW1P 3HY (01-828 4355, Telex 25991).
Croydon—Concord House, London Road, Croydon CR9 2QB (01-684 9781).
East—Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London SW1P 3HY (01-828 6271, Telex 25991).
Reading—Market Place House, Reading, Berks RG1 2EN (Reading 581261).
● **Northern Ireland Ministry of Commerce**—Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX (Belfast 34488, Telex 74578).

■ Regional Industrial Director (in addition to Regional Director).
● Offices providing services for British exporters (services for British exporters in the London & South-East and Eastern regions are provided by the DTI headquarters' Export Services Division).
□ Regional development grants only.

RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENTS

National Physical Laboratory—Teddington, Middx. (01-977 3222, Telex 262344).
National Engineering Laboratory—East Kilbride, Glasgow (East Kilbride 20222, Telex 77588).
Warren Spring Laboratory—Gunnels Wood Road, Stevenage, Herts SG1 2BX (Stevenage 3388, Telex 82250).
Safety in Mines Research Establishment—Central Laboratories, off Broad Lane, Sheffield S3 7HQ (Sheffield 78141).
Laboratory of the Government Chemist—Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London SE1 9NQ (01-928 7900).
Pesticide Residue Analysis Information Service—Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London SE1 9NQ (01-928 7900).

ASSOCIATED ORGANISATIONS

British Airports Authority—2 Buckingham Gate, SW1E 6JL (01-834 6621, Telex 919039).
British Standards Institution—2 Park Street, London W1A 2BS (01-629 9000).
British Tourist Authority—64 St. James's Street, London SW1A 1NF (01-629 9191).
Civil Aviation Authority—129 Kingsway, London WC2B 6NN (01-405 6922).
Design Council—28 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4SU (01-839 8000).
Metrication Board—22 Kingsway, London WC2B 6LE (01-242 6828).
Monopolies Commission—New Court, 48 Carey Street, London WC2A 2JJ (01-405 9722).
National Computing Centre—Quay House, Quay Street, Manchester 3 (061-832 9731, Telex 668962).
National Research Development Corporation—PO Box 236, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ (01-828 3400).
Performing Right Tribunal—25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1AY (01-405 8721).
Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements—Chancery House, 53 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1SP (01-242 2858).
United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority—11 Charles II Street, London SW1Y 4QP (01-930 6262).

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TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

Details of European Communities legislation which formerly appeared on this page are now published in the European Communities Section of the journal.

Spain

JOINT ASSEMBLY—TANK SEMI-TRAILERS: In the *State Gazette* of December 11, 1972, the Spanish authorities published approval under the Special System of joint assembly (details of which appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal*, August 11, 1967) of a pro forma resolution for the manufacture of Tank Semi-Trailers of 80,000 litres capacity or more. The parts components and auxiliary material which may have to be imported for inclusion in the Spanish manufacture will be subject to a reduction of 95 per cent of the corresponding import duty. On application a specific resolution could be approved by the Spanish Directorate of Tariff Policy given a technical and sufficiently detailed description of the parts, components, etc., to be imported with the reduced import duty, provided the total value of such parts does not exceed 29 per cent of the total industrial cost price. From the time of coming into force of the first specific resolution of the joint assembly of these Tank Semi-Trailers all customs duty reductions or exemptions for the import of this type of equipment will be suspended. The current pro forma resolution will remain in force until December 10, 1974. British exporters interested in proposing themselves as potential partners should send details of their equipment to the British Embassy, Commercial Department, Fernando el Santo 16, Madrid 4, who will make local inquiries on their behalf.

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Lebanon

TARIFF AMENDMENTS: By decrees published in the Lebanese *Official Gazette* No. 92 of November 16, the following amendments have been made to the customs tariffs:

Item no.		Description	Rate of duty
38.19		Chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries (including those consisting of mixtures), not elsewhere specified or included; residual products of the chemical or allied industries, not elsewhere specified or included:	
	a. b. c.	no change	
32	d.	For use in agriculture. (This is a new item and exemption is applicable subject to compliances with the conditions and provisions stipulated by the Customs Administration)	Exempt
43	e.	Other	18% *ad val*
49.08		Transfers (Decalcomanias):	
11	a.	For use in industry. (Reduced duty is applicable subject to compliance with the conditions and provisions stipulated by the Customs Administration)	1% *ad val*
21	b.	Other	18% *ad val*
73.14		Iron or steel wire, whether or not coated, but not insulated:	
	a.	Not further worked than drawn (bright wire), not coated:	
12		Of diameter 1.40 mm to 4.5 mm inclusive	8% *ad val*
18		Other	5,000 piastres per 1,000 kgs but not less than 17% *ad val*
	b. c. d.	No change	
92.12		Gramophone records and other sound or similar recordings; matrices for the production of records, prepared record blanks, film for mechanical sound recording, prepared tapes, wires, strips and like articles of a kind commonly used for sound or similar recording:	
23	b.2	Magnetised metal discs used solely in electronic computers and called 'disc packs' (this is a new item, and the rates of duty on items a, b.1 and 3 and c. are unchanged	11% *ad val*

EDB ext. 420/475

JANCO جانكو

TRADE . INDUSTRY . CONTRACTS تجاره . صناعه . مقاولات

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Israel

PURCHASE TAX. The Israeli authorities have issued amendments to the Purchase Tax Order which affect the following items:

Yarn and thread

Stretch socks and stockings of synthetic yarn

Polished plates of limestone or marble

Plates, sheets, foil, strip or film of plastic which is not of fibre or of yarn or thread, foamy or spongy, and whether or not on a foundation of some other material.

British exporters with inquiries should specify the items in which they are interested. **EBD ext. 420/475**

Saudi Arabia

NEW LABELLING REGULATIONS: With regard to the notices which appeared in *Trade and Industry* of March 10, July 8 and October 14, 1971, it is understood that a Government body is currently examining the proposal to introduce (from February 4, 1973 approximately) the labelling regulations outlined in *Trade and Industry* of March 10, 1971. It may well be that the regulations outlined on March 10 last year will not, in consequence, be introduced but that other new regulations will be, later next year. No further information is available as yet. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Somali Democratic Republic

BORDER SURCHARGE TAX ON SUGAR: Information has been received from the British Embassy in Mogadishu that the Border Surcharge Tax on sugar has been increased, with effect from October 1, 1972, from So. Sh. 97 to So. Sh. 107 per quintal. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

Nigeria

METRICATION: Information on the change-over, published in *Trade and Industry* on November 9, 1972, page 274, should now be regarded as Stage I of the programme.

Telegraphic information on Stage II has been received from the British High Commission in Lagos. Described as the change-over to internationally approved metric sizes and specifications of products and equipment (1973-6) details are as follows:

Manufacturing and crafts—complete conversion to the use of SI throughout the manufacturing industry to make products based on convenient and accepted metric sizes and specifications—December 1976.

Transport—complete metrication of existing equipment—December 1976.

Posts and telecommunications—complete metrication—January 1, 1974.

Works and housing—change in survey division and overprinting of existing mile posts in metric units—January 1, 1974.

Power and fuel—complete metrication—December 1974.

Agriculture and allied fields—complete metrication—December 1977.

Education institutions—conversion of books and materials to be completed—December 1974.

Consumer goods—(a) compulsory labelling or marking in metric or dual—January 1, 1973.
(b) labelling or marking in metric only—January 1, 1974.

Building and construction—complete change-over—January 1, 1975. **CRE ext. 3064/3338**

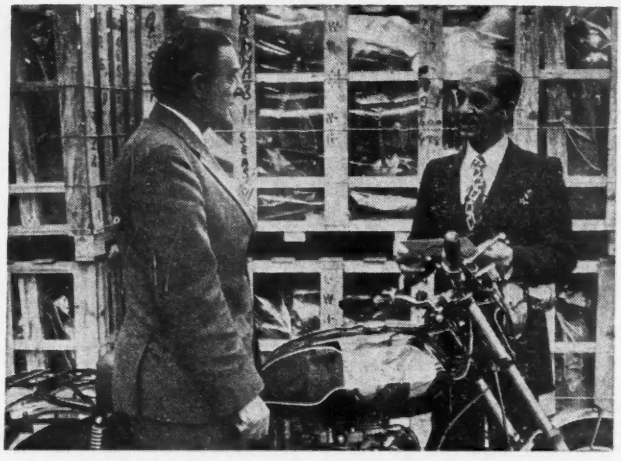
HOTEL ACCOMMODATION IN LAGOS: It is strongly recommended that visitors have confirmed hotel reservations before travelling to Lagos between now and Easter. **CRE ext. 339**

South Africa

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES: The following alterations were notified in the South African *Government Gazette* of December 1, 1972.

Customs Duty Changes:

1. Specific provision is made for triammonium orthophosphate for calcium hydrogen orthophosphate and for tricalcium diorthophosphate and the duty on calcium hydrogen orthophosphate is increased from free to 20 per cent. BN 28.40
2. Specific provision, at a rate of duty of 20 per cent, is made for arc welding fluxes in granular form. BN 38.13.20
3. It is made clear that the subheading 40.02.15 also includes vinylpyridene butadiene styrene latex.
4. The duty on titanium oxides (BN 28.25) and titanium white (BN 32.07.30) is amended to 15 per cent or 4,000c per 100 kg less 90 per cent of the fob price.
5. Specific provision is made for knives for table use (excluding bread knives, carving knives and the like), whether or not serrated, not plated with precious metal, and the duty thereon is amended from 15 per cent (General) and 10 per cent (Preferential) to 15 per cent or 1,650c per 100 less 50 per cent of the fob price, and in addition 5 per cent (General) and 10 per cent or 1,650c per 100 less 50 per cent of the fob price (Preferential). BN 82.09.40 **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**



Police in Abu Dhabi are to have 30 BSA Triumph 650 twin motor cycles specially prepared to meet their requirements. Mr. D. P. Sahi (right) of the distributors, Salim Al Saman, visited the Triumph factory whilst the machines were being prepared for shipment. He is seen here with Mr. Ian Rush of Triumph's export department. During the all-Africa games in January, the Nigerian police force will be using 50 new Triumphs, mainly for escort work. Distributors Brunnschweiler (Nigeria) have agreed to supply thirty 650 twins in police trim and a further 20 Triumph Tiger 650s.

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATION: Customs Tariff Application List No. 579, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of December 22, 1972, contains applications to the Board of Trade and Industries for increases in duty on:

(i) Imitation jewellery (excluding imitation pearl bracelets and necklaces, and other articles mounted with more than 24 imitation pearls). (71.16.90)

(ii) Veneer sheets and plywood. (44.14.10.10, 44.14.10.90, 44.15.10 and 44.15.20)

(iii) (a) Carbon (including graphite and semi-graphite) electrodes for electric furnaces. (85.24.90)
(b) Artificial graphite. (38.01.10)
(c) Baked and/or graphitised carbon in cylindrical form. (38.19)

Those British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department. **CRE ext. 2274**

United States

TOY SAFETY: The Commissioner of Food and Drugs proposes to establish various test methods to provide aid and guidance for determining what constitutes normal use and reasonably foreseeable damage or abuse of toys and other articles intended for

use by children. Comments should be submitted to the US Department of Health, Education and Welfare by February 6, 1973. (FR8.12.72) **CRE ext. 2397**

Uruguay

PROHIBITION ON THE EXPORT OF GREASY WOOL: A Uruguayan Decree was issued recently prohibiting the export of all greasy wool, excepting that for which exchange contracts had been registered with the Uruguayan Central Bank before November 3, 1972. **CRE ext. 2289**

Brazil

MANUFACTURED GOODS TAX REDUCED ON COMPUTERS: Decree No. 71212 published on October 6, 1972 reduces the rate of Manufactured Goods Tax (IPI) on electronic computers and peripheral equipment falling under tariff heading 84.53 from 18 per cent to 10 per cent of the duty-paid value.

REFERENCE PRICES MAINTAINED ON PLASTIFIERS: Brazilian Customs Policy Council Resolution No. 1452 published on October 24, 1972 extends for a further six months the reference price of US $290 per ton on:

Tariff no.	Description
29.15.01.03	Butyl phthalate
29.15.01.07	Octyl phthalate
29.15.01.99	Iso-butyl phthalate Iso-octyl phthalate
38.19.33.00	Phthalate mixtures

DUTY REDUCTION ON POLYAMIDE FOOD PACKING MATERIAL: Customs Policy Council Resolution No. 1454 published on October 24, 1972, makes the following amendment to the Brazilian Customs Tariff for a period of one year:

Tariff no.	Description	Rate of duty
39.01.02.06	Polyamides and superpolyamides ex: Polyamide 11 for packing food products	30% 20%

DUTY REDUCTION ON POLYESTER FILM FOR CARBON PAPER: Customs Policy Council Resolution No. 1456 published on October 24, 1972 makes the following amendment to the Brazilian Customs Tariff:

Tariff no.	Description	Rate of duty
39.01.04.99	Other ex: polyester film, up to 0.040 mm thick, suitable for making carbon paper	85% 15%

DUTY INCREASE ON NICKEL SULPHATE EXTENDED—CORRECTION: With reference to the notice published in *Trade and Industry* on December 21, the Brazilian tariff heading for nickel sulphate should read 28.38.31.00. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

Dominican Republic

IMPORT RESTRICTION—HYPODERMIC SYRINGES: In a resolution adopted October 5 the Monetary Board added 'disposable hypodermic syringes from 2½ cc to 20 cc' to the list of imported goods which are subject to quotas and prior opening of letters of credit in accordance with Decree No. 1476 of July 7, 1967.

The quotas to be allocated to regular importers will be equivalent to 60 per cent of their imports during the year 1971.

INTERNAL TAXES—MACHETES, SICKLES AND KNIVES: Law No. 415 which was promulgated on November 2, 1972 altered the internal tax on imported machetes, sickles and knives for agriculture from 5 per cent *ad valorem* to 75 per cent *ad valorem.* **EDB ext. 7312/474/476**

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New oil-pollution rules for United Kingdom ships

UNDER regulations laid before Parliament by the Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, Mr. Michael Heseltine, major changes have been made in the conditions governing discharge of oil at sea by ships registered in the United Kingdom.

Hitherto these discharges have been subject to regulations based on the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil 1954, as amended in 1962, which prescribed 'prohibited sea areas' extending 50 or 100 miles from land (or more in special cases) within which the discharge of persistent oils or mixtures containing 100 parts per million or more of those oils was prohibited, but which left ships completely free to discharge oil in any quantity outside those areas. The new regulations (The Oil in Navigable Waters (Exceptions) Regulations 1972 and the Oil in Navigable Waters (Records) Regulations 1972), give effect to amendments to the Convention, adopted on United Kingdom initiative in 1969, but not yet in force internationally.

They do away with the 'free' areas of the sea within which oil could be discharged without limit and make it an offence for a ship registered in the United Kingdom to discharge oil anywhere at sea unless it is on the move and the oil content of the discharge is limited to a rate per mile (specified in the regulations) which has been shown experimentally not to cause harmful pollution. As additional safeguards for the environment, tankers are prohibited from discharging any oil from their cargo tanks within 50 miles of the nearest land and are limited as to the amount of oil which may be discharged, outside that limit, on any one voyage. In addition, more detailed records are required to be kept of operations involving oil, especially aboard tankers, to assist in enforcing the new rules.

The fact that the new requirements are being applied to United Kingdom ships, in advance of their coming into force for the ships of all contracting parties to the Convention, and with the full co-operation of this country's shipping industry, reflects the desire of both the Government and the industry to bring about an immediate improvement in the state of the sea and coastal areas. The Convention amendments on which they are based represent a major step forward in the task of bringing operational pollution from ships under control and if adopted and energetically enforced by all the major maritime countries would go a very long way towards eliminating this kind of pollution. The United Kingdom Government will continue to do everything in its power to persuade other countries to adopt and implement these provisions.

The Regulations are The Oil in Navigable Waters (Exceptions) Regulations 1972 and The Oil in Navigable Waters (Records) Regulations 1972, made under The Oil in Navigable Waters Act 1955, as amended by The Oil in Navigable Waters Act 1971. They were made on December 8, 1972, laid before Parliament on December 15, 1972 and will come into operation on January 5, 1973. By a separate Order (The Oil in Navigable Waters Act 1971 (Commencement No. 2) Order 1972), those parts of the 1971 Act which could not be brought into operation until these Regulations were made will be brought into operation on the same date. The Act will then be fully in force.

The oils controlled by the Regulations are crude oil, fuel oil, lubricating oil and heavy diesel oil. Those oils or mixtures containing them may not, under the Regulations, be discharged any where at sea by a ship registered in the United Kingdom unless

(*a*) the ship is proceeding on a voyage; and

(*b*) the instantaneous rate of discharge of oil content does not exceed 60 litres per mile.

Additionally tankers may not discharge any oil from their cargo spaces within 50 miles of the nearest land and, with limited exceptions, may not discharge oil except when on a ballast voyage. The total amount of oil discharged on such a voyage may not exceed 1/15,000 of the tanker's cargo-carrying capacity. For ships other than tankers, and for tanker bilges, the discharge must be made as far as practicable from land (outside territorial waters) and the oil content of the discharge must not exceed 100 parts per million as well as meeting the 60 litres per mile criterion.

No oil of any kind may legally be discharged within United Kingdom territorial waters by ships of any flag. Under The Oil in Navigable Waters (Records) Regulations 1972 all ships, and especially tankers, are required to keep much more detailed records of the movement of oil, from the time it is loaded until the time it is discharged. This should considerably aid enforcement of the new regulations.

A major International Conference on Marine Pollution is to be held in London in the autumn of 1973 to consider what further measures could be adopted to prevent pollution of the sea by oil and other harmful substances carried in ships. In the meantime the United Kingdom believes that the greatest step forward in the control of operational pollution by oil would be for sufficient contracting parties to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil 1954 to adopt the 1969 amendments to the Convention (on which the new Regulations are based) to bring them into operation for the ships of all contracting parties.

Drop in number of 'rogue' ships in Channel

THE proportion of ships going against the traffic flow in the Dover Straits is now very small, said Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, when he opened the Department of Trade and Industry Principal Marine Officers' Conference. He said: 'There is good news on the subject of Channel Navigation. The introduction of the modified and extended traffic separation scheme appears to be working well, and I have been pleased to learn that the latest results of the radar surveillance carried out by the Coastguard show that the proportion of ships going against the traffic flow in the two main traffic lanes is now very small—about three out of 300 ships a day.

'However, this radar surveillance is still in its early experimental stages, and I believe we must have a more sophisticated and better equipped system to cope with the growth of traffic in the 70s and 80s. We have now received from our consultants their final report on the setting up of a Channel Navigation Information Service, and this is being processed as a matter of urgency. I hope we will shortly be able to open discussion on their recommendations with maritime interests.

'It is the tremendous growth in the size of individual ships, especially oil tankers, the carriage of special cargoes which may carry high risk, and the concentration of traffic in narrow sea routes which present all of us concerned with the safety of shipping with a vast range of new problems which we must face and overcome if we are to avoid major marine disasters,' said Mr. Heseltine.

'The great difference between air and the marine transport, as I see it as Minister responsible for both, is that in the air the risks

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to air traffic from uncontrolled movement are so great that we have a sophisticated control system, while at sea the risks to ships, while ever-present, have not in the past called for anything like the same kind of controls. The big question we must ask ourselves is how far we should move towards a better information service for ships on the high seas and at particularly crowded traffic junctions.'

Referring to the prevention of oil pollution, the Minister said that important progress had been made. 'New regulations will make it an offence for British ships to discharge oil anywhere at sea unless they are on the move, and the oil content of the discharge is limited to a rate per mile which has been shown experimentally not to cause harmful pollution. We are ahead of many other countries in bringing in these safeguards, and I am proud that we should be setting this example. I am grateful for the support of the British shipping industry in these measures.

'In the technical field there are many interesting developments. Further tests have been made by the Warren Spring Laboratory on the BP boom system. These have shown that, whilst there are still a number of problems to be overcome, particularly in the recovery or disposal of the enclosed oil, we may look forward in the not too distant future to having an important new weapon in our hands for fighting oil pollution at sea.'

Public expenditure to 1976-7

A WHITE Paper* published on December 19, the fourth in the annual series of Public Expenditure White Papers, sets out the Government's spending plans up to 1976-7, covering spending by Central Government, local government and the capital expenditure of the public corporations.

Total public expenditure (thus defined) in 1972-3 is put at just under £27, 900 million rising by 1976-7 to just over £30,400 million at 1972 prices—an average increase of 2.5 per cent a year.

Within this overall rise, the main programmes which rise faster than the general trend are Education, where the programme, rising at an average rate of 5 per cent a year, is in accordance with the new strategy in the recent White Papers†, Health (4.8 per cent) and Law and Order (6.2 per cent). Defence expenditure will be rising at 2.4 per cent a year on average.

In the period covered, expenditure is expected to rise rapidly in the first year or two, and then to increase much more slowly—by barely 1½ per cent a year in the last three years. This pattern reflects the need to reduce unemployment and stimulate economic growth, and the need to compensate the nationalised industries for the effects of price restraint.

A new, experimental feature of this year's White Paper is the provision of a table showing (in volume terms) how the Government's expenditure plans would fit into possible patterns of resource use in the medium term in the economy as a whole. This is something for which the Expenditure Committee pressed earlier this year.

The table takes two alternative assumptions about annual economic growth over the period—3½ per cent and 5 per cent. On these bases it shows the likely consequences for the rest of the economy of present public expenditure projections.

This assessment is neither a forecast nor a blue-print. It presents only a very broad, indicative picture based on assumptions; but in the Government's view it suggests that, even on the lower growth rate assumption, there would still be resources available to enable privately financied comsumption to grow at an acceptable rate.

The White Paper also shows public expenditure expressed in terms of demand on resources and the annual increase between 1972-3 and 1976-7 is put at 3 per cent (if the once-for-all counter-cyclical expenditure is excluded from 1971-3, this average figure becomes 3.4 per cent).

Within a total rising at rates which progressively reduce over the period, the programmes reflect the Government's priorities—the need to strengthen industry, control inflation, and make adequate provision for the social and environmental services.

* Cmnd, 5178 HMSO 68p
† Cmnd. 5174 (England and Wales) and 5175 (Scotland)

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National Gas Consumers' Council appointments

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has authorised the following appointments:

The following to be members of the National Gas Consumers' Council when it comes into being on January 1, 1973: Mr. A. Y. Barlow, Mr. J. W. Edmonds, Mr. C. W. Garland, Mrs. Margaret Gerold, the Earl of Lanesborough, Mrs. E. Mackenzie, Mr. G. G. Paton-Williams, Mr. J. Raven, Mrs. M. Thompson, Mr. L. J. Tivey, Mrs. M. Wigley, and Mr. P. Worthington.

As already announced (October 30) the Baroness Macleod of Borve is to be chairman. The 12 chairmen of the Regional Gas Consumers' Councils (which replace the Area Gas Consultative Councils from January 1, 1973) will become ex-officio members from the same date. They are: Mr. D. G. Badham (Wales), Mr. R. M. Bradburn (North Western), Mr. R. Edmonds (South Eastern), Sir Peter Hellings (South Western), Sir Mark Henig (East Midlands), Mr. C. T. Higgins (North Thames), Mr. R. D. Hoskin (West Midlands), Mr. J. Hudson (Northern), Mr. W. C. Kincaid (Eastern), Mr. F. C. Rea (Southern), Mrs. I. O. Stewart (Scottish), and Alderman H. Sutcliffe (North Eastern).

The Gas Act 1972 provides for the establishment of a National Gas Consumers' Council which will have the role of consumers' watchdog at national level. The National Council will have the function of considering matters of broad consumer interest, whether on their own initiative or as a result of representations from the Regional Gas Consumers' Councils.

The British Gas Corporation, which also comes into being on January 1, 1973, will be required to inform the Council of their general plans and arrangements in relation to the supply of gas, including proposals for varying tariffs. The National Council will have the right to make representations to the Corporation and, if necessary, to the Secretary of State who will be able to give the Corporation directions arising out of such representations. The Council, which will have their own separate premises and appoint their own staff, are expected to hold their first meeting in January.

New pamphlet on Corporation Tax

THE Board of Inland Revenue have produced a pamphlet on Corporation Tax, reference number IR 18, which replaces pamphlet number 570. This pamphlet revises and brings up to date the description in 570 of the provisions concerning corporation tax in the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970, together with the related provisions concerning income tax, and explains the new provisions in the Finance Act 1972 as they will apply to the taxation of companies and company distributions from April 1973.

The pamphlet is obtainable, free of charge, on request from any office of HM Inspector of Taxes.

Changes in the VAT schemes for retailers

Two important changes in the special VAT schemes for retailers have been announced. The four schemes were published in Customs and Excise Notice No. 707 in August. They are designed to simplify the calculations that retailers will have to make when VAT begins, and provide a choice of methods for calculating tax from gross takings, instead of having to record each separate transaction for tax purposes.

North Atlantic air fares

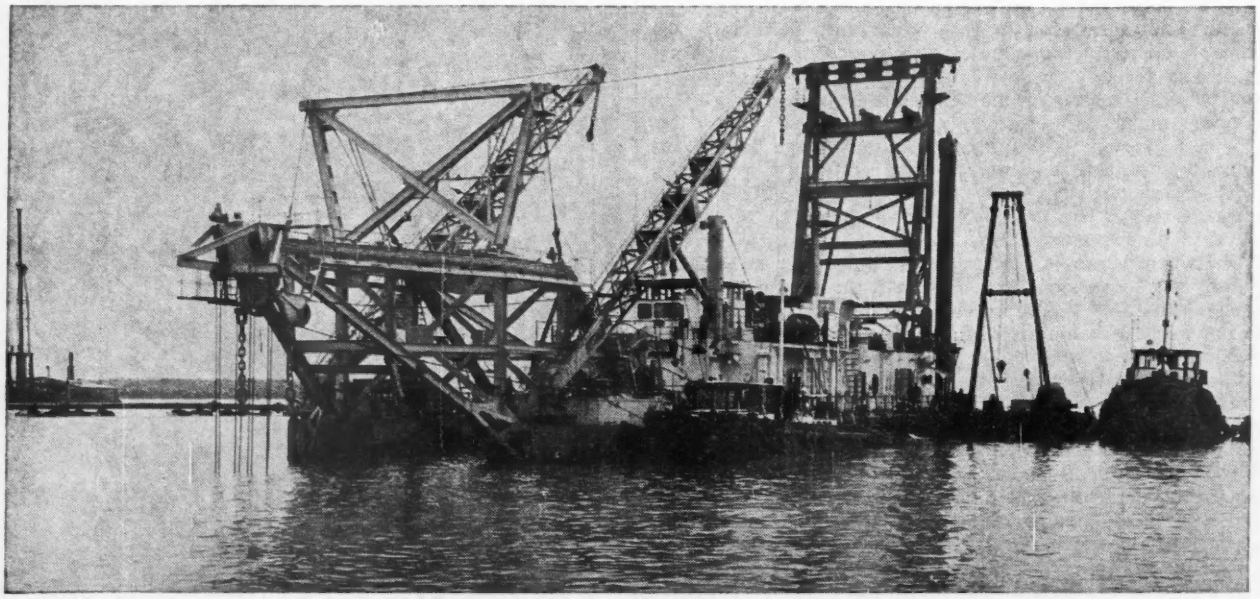
THE Civil Aviation Authority regrets that IATA airlines meeting in Geneva have failed to agree on fares to be charged on the North Atlantic routes after January 31, 1973.

The Authority expects that the existing fares will be maintained during February and March. It will discuss with the airlines and authorities concerned the introduction of new fares after April 1, 1973, including part-charter arrangements at levels which will enable scheduled services to compete effectively for the mass market under the new advance booking rules.

Clearance of merger proposals by the DTI

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that on the information at present before them it is not their intention to refer to the Monopolies Commission, under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, the proposed mergers between the following companies:

1. Imperial Metal Industries Ltd. and Norgren Shipston International Ltd.
2. Babcock and Wilcox Ltd. and Electrical and Mechanical Systems Ltd.
3. Babcock and Wilcox Ltd. and Woodhall-Duckham Ltd.



Work will commence shortly on the £2.5 million plan to develop a new quayside and base at Montrose, Scotland, for Sea Oil Services, the oil rig supply organisation which is a subsidiary of the P. & O. Group. Most of the development of the quays and the dredging of the north and south banks of the River Esk is being undertaken by the Montrose Harbour Trust and the first contract for dredging and reclamation has been awarded by the Harbour Trust to Westminster Dredging Company Limited. Using cutter suction dredger 'W.D. Enterprise' and trailer dredger 'W.D. Hilbre' Westminster Dredging will dredge an estimated 725,000 cubic metres of material to form and deepen the entrance channel and tidal basin.

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Supplementary questions and answers on the points in these pages are published in *Hansard*

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13

Low-sulphur fuel oil

Mr. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry and Consumer Affairs, was asked to estimate the growth in world demand for low-sulphur fuel oil over the next decade; and in which markets he expected the greatest growth of demand. 'I have made no such estimate,' he replied. 'It is difficult to be precise as to where one would expect to see the greatest growth of demand for low-sulphur fuel, not least because there is no internationally accepted figure of what level of sulphur allows the definition "low-sulphur fuel".' Mr. Emery was also asked if, from international sources available, he would state the number and location of oil refineries for the supply of low-sulphur fuel oil and other products, presently under construction in Western Europe. He replied that the construction of new oil refineries or extensions of existing refineries at some 90 sites in Western Europe had been reported as planned or in progress in the past year. Most refining involved the reduction of the sulphur content of the products. The overall European refinery picture was too complex to be easily summarised, and he was sending the Member details from technical publications.

Duty on spirits

A Member asked what assessment had been made of the effects of the existing system of proof gallon/wine gallon assessment of duty on spirits in the United States of America on the employment of labour in the Scotch whisky industry. Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, answered that the present system of assessment of duty on spirits in the United States of America resulted in a higher incidence of duty on whisky imported in bottle than on imports in bulk. Any estimate of the extent to which the elimination of this difference in incidence might increase the proportion of Scotch whisky exported in bottle could only be speculative, but in so far as exports in bottle increased this would tend to improve employment prospects in bottle and label making and in bottling.

Sir Geoffrey added: 'I remain concerned at the discrimination against imports of spirits in bottle and will continue to seek the removal of this anomaly.'

Government research facilities at Peterlee

A Member asked if consideration was still being given to the establishment of government research facilities at Peterlee; 'When suitable opportunities arise Peterlee is considered as a location for such facilities, along with other places,' replied Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development.

Exploration of non-ferrous minerals

A Member asked: 'how much of the £50 million made available for the exploration of non-ferrous minerals in Great Britain has been spent to date: and what part of this has been spent investigating the mineral bearing potential of the Continental Shelf?' Mr. Grant said that work involving assistance of over £1,100,000 had been approved in principle; none of it related to the Continental Shelf.

Scottish industry and North Sea oil

Mr. Grant was asked if the Secretary of State would raise the topic of Scottish industry's capability to produce equipment for deep water exploration at the next meeting of the Standing Conference on North Sea Oil. He answered that at the last meeting of the Standing Conference the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry said that Scottish industry was as capable as others of meeting the special requirements of the new customers in the North Sea and was in the best geographical position to do so. A question on studies by the Scottish Development Department about the effects on the coal industry of the discovery of North Sea oil and gas, was answered by Mr. Emery who said: 'My Department makes regular reviews of the commercial prospects for all fuels produced or used in the United Kingdom. In this it works closely with a number of other Departments including the Scottish Development Department.'

Scottish coal industry

A request for an estimate of the reserves of economically workable coal accessible to currently working collieries in Scotland, and of unproven reserves and virgin coalfields in Scotland, was made. Mr. Emery answered: 'The National Coal Board estimate the reserves accessible to currently working colleries in Scotland at about 250 million tons. Unproven reserves and virgin coalfields may contain another 300 million tons.'

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14

Steel prices

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry was asked whether he was satisfied that a move to the European Coal and Steel Community basing points pricing system, in such a manner as to offer no net accretion of profitability to the British Steel Corporation or to the private steel sector, on January 1 was in conformity with the provisions of the Counter-Inflation (Temporary Provisions) Act, Mr. Peter Walker answered: 'The standstill applies to steel prices and I expect UK steel producers to adopt the ECSC pricing system only when it ends.'

Trade union subscriptions

A Member stated that several trades unions at their Whitsun, Easter and Summer annual conferences decided to raise their union subscriptions for their members from the start of the New Year; and asked, as these actions were taken before the introduction of the counter-inflation legislation, whether the new subscriptions would be allowed to be paid from January 1. Sir Geoffrey Howe answered: 'I know that certain unions have been considering subscription increases. Whether trade union subscriptions come within the provisions of the Counter-Inflation (Temporary Provisions) Act depends on whether the unions are to be regarded as operating in the course of business as defined in the Act. I am advised that trade unions operating as such will usually not be operating in the course of business and will therefore be outside the Act.'

Air safety

In answer to a Member who asked if the Secretary of State would recommend the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the question of safety in aircraft, Mr. Cranley Onslow, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, of State for Aerospace and Shipping, said: 'I share my Hon. Friend's concern that the high standards of air safety in this country should be maintained. It was for this reason amongst others that the Civil Aviation Authority was set up to draw together the various aspects of safety regulation. The Authority is fully alive to the importance of this aspect of its work. I do not therefore consider that there is a need for a Royal Commission on this matter.'

Oil producing countries

Mr. Tom Boardman, Minister for Industry, was asked to publish a table showing the royalty charges on oil in each oil producing country; and if he would indicate in each case when the charge was increased and by how much. He replied that the information in the form sought was not readily available and could only be obtained at disproportionate cost. Royalty rates varied not only between countries but between contracts in individual countries; and different methods were used for assessing the value on which they are charged.

Following were the ranges of rates in force in certain countries in 1972:

Middle East	12½%, but on a sliding scale to 16% in some cases
USA	12½%-16⅔%
Nigeria	10%-12½%
Australia	10%-12½%
W. Germany	5%
Norway	8%-16%
Netherland	0%-16%
Denmark	5%-12½%

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15

Airline charges

A Member asked if the Secretary of State had called for or received any estimate from the airlines of the losses which they would suffer as a result of the statutory freeze; and whether, in view of the position, he would initiate discussions with them as to ways in which their revenue loss should be made good. Mr. Onslow replied: 'The Answer to both parts of the Question is "No". It is open to airlines, as it is to any other commercial concern, ro seek an exemption from the standstill under Section 2(7) of the Counter-Inflation (Temporary Provisions) Act 1972.'

Industrial development

In answer to a question on arrangements to collect information about future industrial development, formerly provided by applications for industrial development certificates, now that those have been abolished in the development and special development areas, Mr. Grant said that negotiations with local authority associations in England and Wales and Scotland were

(continued on next page)

PARLIAMENT
continued

at present taking place with a view to obtaining this information from applications to local authorities for planning permission.

Steel prices

Mr. Boardman was asked what communications he had had with the European Coal and Steel Community relating to the pricing of reinforced bars, soft-wire rods and hot re-roneo bars and sections from January 1, in relation to the Government's acceptance of the Hirshfield Report and the obligations of membership of the Community from that date. He said: 'None, but I understand that the British Independent Steel Producers' Association has brought Lord Hirshfield's Report to the notice of the European Commission.'

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18

Trade with Japan

A question was asked on the total value of imports from and exports to Japan in each of the first three quarters of 1972: and the steps being taken to increase exports to Japan in 1973. Sir Geoffrey Howe answered that imports from Japan in the first three quarters of 1972 were valued at £66 million, £61 million and £81 million respectively (cif). Exports in the same period were valued at £37 million, £49 million, and £35 million for each quarter (fob). Figures for the third quarter were distorted by the effects of the UK dock strike and the Japanese shipping strike.

'The British Overseas Trade Board has recently approved a major programme of activities designed to help British industry to export more to this high priority market,' Sir Geoffrey continued.

Industrial liaison centres

The following further statement about the use of industrial liaison centres, following that made on October 3, was made by Mr. Grant.

'In my discussion with the Smaller Firms Council of the CBI I was referring to the hard core of manufacturers who were believed to make recurring use of this Service without being stimulated by approaches from Industrial Liaison Officers. When I announced on August 9 that we had decided to end financial support for it next year I paid tribute to the work done by these officers and I gladly do so again.

'As was made clear in the Bolton Report (Cmnd 4811) they have recently been making more than 13,000 visits to smaller firms and handling more than 26,000 inquiries between them each year. I repeat that I hope very much that as part of their normal relations with industry and business in general Colleges and Universities will be able to continue to help these firms; and I extended our support to mid-1973 to give the Authorities concerned more time to consider the future employment of their present Industrial Liaison Officers in a new capacity.'

Air crew fatigue

Mr. Heseltine, asked to make a statement on discussions with the Civil Aviation Authority and others on the problem of air crew fatigue, said: 'The Chairman of the Civil Aviation Authority has confirmed to me that the committee which the Authority set up last month to review the provisions governing the avoidance of excessive fatigue in aircrew has already started work and will report as soon as possible having regard to the importance and complexity of this matter.'

Another Member asked Mr. Onslow whether, from the point of view of safety, he was satisfied with the hours worked by pilots in the British Overseas Airways Corporation and British European Airways; and if discussions would be held with the Chairman of the Civil Aviation Authority designed to ensure that adequate rest periods were provided between flights so that pilots were alert and able to perform all their flying duties at any time. Mr. Onslow answered that this was a matter for the Civil Aviation Authority. The Authority had set up a Committee under the chairmanship of Group Captain Douglas Bader to consider whether any amendment was required to the existing provisions on flight time limitations.

Mr. Onslow was also asked if, in the interests of safety, discussions would be held with the Chairman of the Civil Aviation Authority about revising and up-dating the medical examinations undergone by pilots in the British Overseas Airways Corporation and British European Airways. 'I have already asked the Chairman of the Authority to consider as a matter of urgency whether any measures can be adopted to improve the effectiveness of pilots' medical examinations,' he answered.

Rolls-Royce

Mr. Heseltine said, in answer to a request for a statement on the acquisition of Rolls-Royce Limited's assets by Rolls-Royce (1971) Limited, 'The Government and the other parties to the Heads of Agreement for the transfer of certain of Rolls-Royce Limited's assets to Rolls-Royce (1971) Limited have, at the request of the Receiver of Rolls-Royce Limited, agreed that the document should no longer remain confidential. Copies of the agreement have been placed in the Library.'

Industrial tariffs

Mr. Walker was asked whether the Government would support the proposals presented by the American Government to General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade for the abolition of industrial tariffs over a 10-year period by members of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. 'The United States have made no proposal in these terms,' Mr. Walker replied. 'Their representative did say at the recent GATT session that the time might soon be at hand when programmes for the phased elimination of tariffs could seriously be contemplated. We are willing to consider this, among other possibilities, with our EEC partners.'

Journey times via Maplin

Mr. Onslow was asked how long he estimated the journey between central London and central Paris would take via Foulness. 'We would expect the journey time, using rail access to Maplin from the proposed town terminal at Kings Cross, to be little different from the time now taken in travelling via Heathrow. Using road access it will probably take longer,' he answered.

Imports of steel

Mr. Emery was asked to give the amounts in tons of imported steel for each of the past 10 years, and the comparable figures of steel exported. He gave the following information, which showed that both imports and exports were rising over the period and that exports reached a record total of 4.7 million tonnes in 1971.

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF STEEL

Million tonnes

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Imports	0.8	1.2	1.6	0.6	0.9	1.6	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.0
Exports	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.8	4.7

The figures cover ingots and other primary forms; bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections; universals, plates and sheets (excluding lacquered tinplate); hoop and strip; certain rails and railway track material; tubes and pipes; castings and forgings, unworked; and railway locomotive axles, tyres and wheels.

EEC air transport policy

Mr. Onslow was asked what consideration was being given to possible changes in air transport policy as a result of joining the European Economic Community. He replied: 'The transport provisions of the EEC Treaty have not been activated for air transport: to do so would depend upon a unanimous decision by the Council of Ministers under Article 84 of the Treaty of Rome. The Commission has advanced a proposal for study of air transport, which is under examination by my Department with the British interests concerned and internationally. There is already close collaboration on air transport in Europe, bilaterally and through the European Civil Aviation Conference.'

Scottish oil consumption

Asked for an estimate of Scotland's oil consumption this year, or for the nearest convenient full year; and for a breakdown of the figure by product, Mr. Boardman said: 'Details of Inland deliveries of petroleum products for consumption in Scotland in recent years are given in Table 37 of the *Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics* 1972. Copies of the *Digest* are available in the Library of the House.

'Final consumption in 1972 will depend on a number of uncertain factors, but the figures will be published in due course as they become available.'

Pyramid selling

Asked when he expected to conclude his investigations of the nine companies concerned with pyramid selling, Sir Geoffrey Howe said: 'Nine investigations under Section 109 of the Companies Act 1967, have been carried out by the Department and one further investigation is now in progress. Further action is being considered in the light of the information obtained under the investigations.'

White veal

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked to list the value and volume of imports of white veal over the period 1965 to 1971, and for the latest available period of 1972; and what information he had on the extent to which such imports resulted from methods of animal husbandry and considerations for animal welfare not permitted by United Kingdom domestic law and practice. He replied that for the year 1971 and the 10 months January to October 1972 imports of fresh, chilled and frozen veal were 871 tons valued at £582,000 cif and 2,190 tons valued at £1,873,000 cif respectively. Earlier figures were published in Volume II of the *Annual Statement of Trade* for the relevant years.

A Convention on the Protection of Animals in Intensive Rearing was under consideration by a Council of Europe expert committee on which the United Kingdom was represented. We would seek to encourage the international adoption of animal welfare standards acceptable to us.

Gas emergency at Portsmouth

Mr. Boardman was asked what further information he had received from the Southern Gas Board concerning the recent gas emergency in Portsmouth affecting a number of citizens and whether he would arrange for a full report to be published. He replied that a detailed technical report had been submitted and made clear that a mechanical failure which allowed air to enter the mains arose from a combination of unusual circumstances. The Southern Gas Board acted quickly to safeguard the public, correct the failure, restore supply, and take the necessary steps to avoid such mishaps in future. What happened had already been fully explained to the Southern Gas Consultative Council, and he did not think it necessary to publish a more detailed report, which would be of largely technical nature.

Oil prices

A Member asked what had been the percentage increase in oil prices charged by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries in each round of increases in the last 15 years: and what was the effect of the increases on Great Britain's balance of payments. Mr. Boardman answered: 'My right hon. Friend is not responsible for the price of OPEC oil. According to unofficial published sources the average Middle East Government receipts per barrel of crude oil increased from 82.3 cents in 1956 to 124.5 cents in 1971. Over the same period, the total cost of our oil imports from the Middle East rose from £191 million to £572 million, and the average cost per ton from £8.22 to £8.55.'

Export of live animals

Figures were asked for on the export of live horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs for breeding and for other purposes to Belgium, Holland, Italy, West Germany and France for each of the last five years. Sir Geoffrey Howe gave the following information:

UK EXPORTS OF LIVE ANIMALS

Number of animals

		Western Germany	Nether-lands	Belgium	France	Italy
	Cattle					
1967	For breeding or dairy purposes*	—	—	2	34	180
1968		—	—	4	140	—
1969		4	1	26	38	—
1970		15	9	201	15	—
1971		10	16	381	42	10
1967	For other purposes	4,320	29,928	63,328	90	4
1968		—	531	12,514	4,713	—
1969		1,562	22,629	26,328	14,071	—
1970		10,911	21,428	25,736	10,858	—
1971		418	1,430	7,124	8,767	—
	Sheep					
1967	For breeding (including goats)	—	20	45	154	63
1968		22	—	106	397	—
1969		—	20	—	1,796	16
1970		—	22	325	451	12
1971		17	—	931	361	39
1967	For other purposes	—	4,756	35,267	3	—
1968		—	1,828	59,819	—	—
1969		—	4,435	254,459	484	—
1970		—	967	124,106	—	—
1971		—	200	42,680	—	232
1967	Swine*†	5	—	—	159	258
1968		—	—	—	469	10
1969		5,009	56	16,462	50,824	90
1970		2,473	441	29,722	15,191	141
1971		3,663	237	584	5,513	1,080
1967	Horses*†	235	3,256	346	882	146
1968		488	1,836	528	929	222
1969		483	816	341	979	223
1970		584	483	264	1,119	295
1971		857	841	268	1,080	217

* Animals for breeding are not separately distinguished in the trade statistics.
† Including horses temporarily exported for breeding or racing purposes.

MEMBERS OF NORTH THAMES GAS BOARD

Name	Profession	Date of appointment	Salary
Chairman Mr. G. E. Cooper	Accountant	May 20, 1970	£13,000
Deputy chairman Mr. L. W. Smith	Chartered accountant	April 1, 1967	£10,000
Chief executive Mr. R. P. Rhodes	Chartered engineer	May 7, 1970	£8,910
Part-time members			
The Rt. Hon. Lord Collison, CBE	Chairman—Supplementary Benefits Commission	May 15, 1961	£1,000
Dr. K. G. Denbigh	Principal—Queen Elizabeth College, University of London	May 19, 1966	£1,000
The Rt. Hon. Earl of Halsbury	Chemist and chartered engineer	March 1, 1962	£1,000
Mr. W. Hyde	Accountant	March 17, 1971	£1,000
Ex officio Part-time member (Chairman North Thames Gas Consultative Council) Mr. C. T. Higgins, Former company director, Chairman Peterborough Development Corporation		May 12, 1969	£2,100

North Thames Gas Board

The above information was given by Mr. Boardman to a Member who asked for the names and professions of all persons appointed as members of the North Thames Gas Board, the dates of appointment and salaries paid.

Discussions with NUM

Mr. Peter Walker, answering a question on the number of discussions held with the officials of the National Union of Mineworkers during this past 12 months on the future of the coal mining industry, said: 'The Union has had eight such meeting with the Ministers of this Department in this period.'

Coal industry

A question was put to Mr. Boardman on the capital cost of new machinery for increasing productivity installed in the mines in the years 1948 to 1958, 1959 to 1965, and 1965 to the nearest practical date. He replied that expenditure on colliery plant and machinery between 1965 and March 1972 was £367 million. Earlier figures were not available. Since 1948 mechanised output rose from 2.5 per cent to 92.2 per cent of the total: productivity from 22.3 to 41.9 hundredweight per man shift. Mr. Boardman also gave the following information to a Member asking for the number of pit closures and the number of redundancies in the British coalmining industry for each year since, and including, 1947.

	Pit closures (number)	Redundants (thousands)
1947	*	*
1948	*	*
1949	28	4.7
1950	11	4.1
1951	5	1.8
1952	16	1.3
1953	5	1.4
1954	8	1.2
1955	17	1.7
1956	10	1.6
1957	18	0.9
1958	29	1.0
1959	56	6.0
1960	35	1.7
1961	29	0.4
1962	51	3.9
1963	33	4.3
1964	34	2.2
1965	44	1.8
1966	61	3.2
1967	29	7.2
1968	70	25.2
1969	26	9.6
1970	10	6.1
1971	4	4.3
1972	7†	6.6†

* Not available.
† To end November.

During this period there has been a net reduction in manpower of 426,000.

In reply to a question on the total sums, subsidising and invested, in the coal industry over the years since nationalisation, including the £475 million just announced, and including any amounts of the original investment written off, Mr. Emery said that at November 30, 1972, Government grants totalled £168 million. Government investment net of repayments amounted to £1,197 million.

Mr. Emery was asked if he anticipated that the amounts of money now announced in subsidy and investment for the coal industry, after allowing for the £475 million related to past commitments although not yet fully paid, would result in a self-sufficient and self-financing industry without further future subsidy after the period when these new commitments had been fully met. He answered: 'As my right hon. Friend told the House on December 11, Government's proposals are designed to give the coal industry the opportunity to re-establish itself as the supplier of a competitive fuel without being a permanent burden on the taxpayer.'

Prospecting in Cardigan Bay

A Member asked for information concerning the results of tests made for establishing the presence of gas and mineral deposits in Cardigan

(continued on next page)

PARLIAMENT
continued

Bay in the last three years. Mr. Boardman answered that since 1970, the Institute of Geological Sciences had carried out drilling operations in Cardigan Bay directed to a fundamental understanding of the geology of the area rather than gas and mineral prospects specifically. The drilling undertaken in three summer periods was confined to holes of a maximum depth of 100 metres. A report by the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, incorporating the results of the drilling would be published by the Institute of Geological Sciences next year.

Imports of cotton yarn

Mr. Grant was asked what steps were being taken to persuade the European Economic Community to accept that cotton yarn is not a raw material. He replied: 'Imports of cotton yarn from those Mediterranean countries which have agreements with the European Economic Community will, no later than April 1, 1973, enter the United Kingdom free of quota restrictions.

'As I stated on November 23, the European Commission have sought from the Council a mandate which would provide for the continuation by the United Kingdom of her present import restraints on cotton textiles, including those on cotton yarn, from Japan, Hong Kong, India, Pakistan, South Korea, Egypt and Taiwan. The United Kingdom will also retain existing restraint arrangements on cotton textiles, including yarn, with countries other than the Mediterranean countries referred to above.'

North Sea oil

Mr. Boardman was asked to list by reference number the blocks in the North Sea which had been explored for oil and the number of successful and unsuccessful wells drilled in each; and to list the blocks in which no exploration had yet taken place. He answered that information supplied by licensees showed that detailed geophysical surveys had been carried out over 797 blocks licensed for exploration and production and that 442 wells had been drilled on 163 of these blocks. He intended to publish further details within the next few months.

GOVERNMENT SALES

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Catalogues of the foregoing sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to date of sale, price 10p (postal order only).

January 4, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The Memorial Hall (entrance through Central Hall), High Street, Chatham, Kent

Auctioneers: Fuller Horsey Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET (Tel: 01-242 7954)

Machine tools including grinding, boring, milling and drilling machines; lathes, multi purpose machine, slotting machine, guillotines, hacksawing machines, mobile cranes, tractor plant pile driver, mobile grader, compressors, generators; fork lift trucks; Ford van; water pumping sets; ball bearings; cable; non-ferrous metal; 5 gall oil drums; MT spares and tyres; large quantity of stirrup pumps; electronic, laboratory and photographic equipment; watches, clocks, and binoculars; clothing including boots, shoes; mixed rags; furniture; kitchen utensils; paint etc.

January 10/11, 1973 Miscellaneous Vehicles and Plant

Location: Ordnance Storage & Disposal Depot, Ruddington, Notts

Auctioneers: Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham NG1 2GL. (Tel: 0602-54272)

Large quantity of saloon cars; estates; limousines; road making plant; heavy duty trucks; light vans; cranes; tippers; dumpers; refuellers; coaches; ambulances, breakdown and dropside trucks, fork lift trucks; graders; motor cycles etc.

January 24/25, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Regional Depot RAOC, Moreton-on-Lugg, Hereford

Auctioneers: Russell Baldwin & Bright (Dept. L), 20/21 King Street, Hereford, HR4 9DB (Tel: 0432 4366)

Quantity of miscellaneous stores including furniture, kitchen utensils, clothing, including boots and shoes, blouses and trousers; machine tools, including lathes, grinders, wood turning machine, portable drills; vehicles Austin Countryman, Bedford and Ford vans, Landrovers; compressors, wireless equipment, cable; fork lift trucks, bath units, circular saws units trailer mounted etc.

January 31, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Auctioneer's Premises

Auctioneers: Woolland Son & Manico (Dept. L) Kinterbury House, St. Andrew's Cross, Plymouth PL1 2DQ (Tel: 0752 69692)

Miscellaneous items of clothing; electrical spares, cable; textiles; kitchen equipment; instruments etc.

Sales by Tender Machine Tools

Horizontal and Vertical Borers; Pedestal and Radial Drills; Universal and Plain Grinders; Boring, Capstan and Centre Lathes; Horizontal, Universal and Vertical Millers; Saws; Wood-working Machines, etc. Location: Branston, Staffs. Permission to view only on presentation of a tender form available from: Ministry of Defence, Sales Supply 6aiv, Room 419, First Avenue House, High Holborn, London WC1V 6HE. Tenders must be returned by 10 a.m. January 16, 1973.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

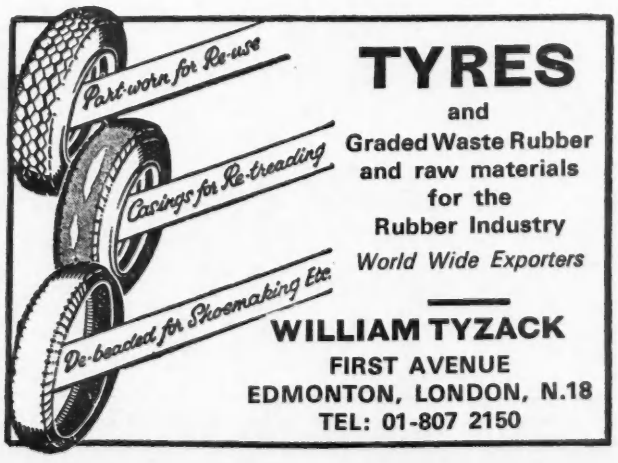
January 9, 1972

Location: Department of the Environment, Supplies Division Stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex (Tel: 01-903 2508)

Auctioneers: Messrs Fuller, Horsey, Sons and Cassell, 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET. (Tel: 01-248 7954)

Office and miscellaneous furniture; engineering, electrical, canteen, domestic and other equipment etc.

Catalogue: direct from auctioneer, price 10p each.



Addresses of ECGD local offices

The Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) is a Government Department providing export credit insurance for United Kingdom exporters. Its object is to provide on a self-supporting basis, the cheapest form of export credit insurance possible. Total business declared for the Financial Year 1971-72 was £3,813 million. The Head Office of ECGD is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London, EC2P 2EL. Tel. 01-606 6699, Telex 883601. The Department's local offices are as follows:

London (City)

London postal districts E, and EC2 and 3, and the county of Essex.
J. V. Baker, Marlon House, 71-74 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HS. Tel. 01-488 3491. Telex 886888.

London (South)

London postal districts of EC4, SE1-27 and SW1-20. Counties of Kent and Surrey (Greater London Council Area only).
G. J. A. Link, First Floor, Lancaster House, 70 Newington Causeway, SE1 6EG. Tel. 01-407 5011. Telex 888575.

London (North)

London postal districts of N, EC1, WC1 and 2, County of Hertford and Middlesex (part GLC area only).
H. Watson, 1-4 Old North Street, Red Lion Square, WC1R 4TE. Tel. 01-405 8991. Telex 263615.

London (West End)

London postal district NW and W. Middlesex (part GLC area only).
D. G. Hake, Waverley House, 7-12 Noel Street, London, W1V3PB. Tel. 01-437 2292. Telex 24105.

Bedford

Counties of Bedford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, Suffolk and Northampton.
M. J. Crane, Heron House, 49-51 Goldington Road, Bedford. Tel. Bedford 58798. Telex 82350.

Belfast

The six counties of Northern Ireland.
R. H. Forsyth, River House, High Street, Belfast, BT1 2BE Tel. Belfast 31743/4. Telex 74577.

Birmingham

Counties of Shropshire, Hereford, Worcester, Warwick, Merioneth, Montgomery, Radnor, Stafford and parts of the counties of Derby and Nottingham.
R. J. Thomas (Acting) Chamber of Commerce House, Harborne Road, Birmingham B15 3DL Tel. 021-454 4375. Telex 33132.

Bristol

Counties of Gloucester, Wiltshire, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, Cornwall, the Channel Isles, Cardigan, Brecon, Pembroke, Carmarthen, Glamorgan and Monmouth.
W. D. Begg, Washington House, Great George St., Bristol BS1 5QL. Tel. Bristol 22102. Telex 44248.

Crawley

Counties of Surrey (excluding GLC area) and Sussex.
F. R. Burge, Barden House, 36 Spencers Road, Crawley, Sussex. Tel. 23444. Telex 87374.

Edinburgh

The counties of Angus, Berwick, Clackmannan, Dumfries, Fife, Kinross, the Lothians, Peebles, Roxburgh and Selkirk.
J. S. Anderson, 108 George Street, Edinburgh, EH2 4LN. Tel. 031-225 3004. Telex 72170.

Glasgow

The counties of Aberdeen, Argyll, Ayr, Banff, Bute, Caithness, Dunbarton, Inverness, Kincardine, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Moray, Nairn, Perth, Renfrew, Ross and Cromarty, Stirling, Sutherland, Wigtown and the Orkneys, Shetlands, Western Isles and Hebrides.
R. H. K. Hughes, 7 West George Street, Glasgow, G2 1BL. Tel. 041-221 3056. Telex 77130.

Leeds

The counties of York, Durham, Northumberland, and part of Lincolnshire.
W. Ford, Liverpool Victoria House, 8 Otley Rd., Leeds LS6 2AN. Tel. Leeds 782121. Telex 55125.

Liverpool

The Welsh counties of Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh and Flint: parts of Lancashire and Cheshire and the Isle of Man.
J. M. Foster, Number One Old Hall Street, Liverpool, L3 9HJ. Tel. 051-236 5756. Telex 62537.

Manchester

Parts of Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, and all of Cumberland and Westmorland.
J. C. Cawthron, Cheshire House, 18-20 Booth St., Manchester M2 4AJ. Tel. 061-236 8861. Telex 667756.

Nottingham

Counties of Leicester and Rutland, and parts of the counties of Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln.
T. W. Hawes, Equitable House, Old Market Square, Nottingham, NG1 2LE. Tel. Nottingham 46585. Telex 37566.

Reading

Counties of Berks, Bucks, Hants, Oxford and West Middlesex.
K. I. Humphrey, 18 The Forbury, Reading, RG1 3EJ. Tel. Reading 580577. Telex. 848422.

New York

In the United States exporters can obtain assistance from the Department's resident Representative for the USA and Canada. J. A. Dorrian DFM c/o British Trade Development Office, 150 East 58th Street, New York 10022 USA. Tel. 212-593-2258. Telex 420543.

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1963 prices		at 1963 prices			at 1963 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963							
£m in base year	26,853	20,130	4,994	1,058	1,012	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1967	113	110	132	123	124	186	−37	13	22	−315	−557	242
1968	117	113	139	132	145	161	23	75	41	−271	−648	377
1969	119	113	138	141	150	342	232	26	27	444	−143	587
1970	121	116	142	151	168	265	214	42	13	681	12	669
1971	123	119	141	140	165	24	−153	−4	36	1,042	299	743
1970 3rd qtr	122	117	141	151	166	103	44	7	—	81	−72	153
4th qtr	123	118	144	157	174	81	72	23	15	228	60	168
1971 1st qtr	121 r	116	140	145	156	89	41	−1	−44	124	−67	191
2nd qtr	122	119	141	137	168	−67	−114	11	38	297	113	184
3rd qtr	123	120	141	142	168	−34	−59	−9	6	361	177	184
4th qtr	124	122	142	135	167	36	−21	−6	36	260	76	184
1972 1st qtr	121	123	145	139††	167	−149 r	−110	−6	−29	38	−125	163
2nd qtr	126 r	126	144	125 ††	185	−105 r	−142	−5	31	84	−75	159
3nd qtr	126 p	128 p	139 p	122 p††	170 p	−86	−109 p	3 p	−24 p	−106	−280	174
% change latest 2 quarters:												
on prev. 2 quarters	+2.2	+3.6	−1.1	..	+6 2							
on a year earlier	+2.2	+6.1	+0.5	..	+5.8							

	Index of industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices		Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry		Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students		Unfilled vacancies for adults	Exports	Imports
			at 1966 prices	monthly averages	Index‡	% increase on a year earlier	basic materials and fuel used‡	manufactured products: home sales‡		mid-month count	% of total employees	mid-month count	at current prices	
Base of index	1963	1963	1966		Jan 16, 1962		1963	1963	Jan 31, 1956†				1963	1963
£m in base year			11,372	thousands						thousands		thousands	4,282	4,362
1968	119.8	121.4	103.1	93.1	125.0	4.7	117.3	115.3	187.3	538	2.3	188	147	159
1969	122.9	125.6	102.4	82.3	131.8	5.4	121.4	119.8	197.4	531	2.3	200	165	165
1970	124.2	127.2	103.6	91.4	140.2	6.4	126.2	127.7	217.7	568	2.5	186	184	181
1971	124.9	126.7	103.8	108.5	153.4	9.4	132.6	137.7	246.4	737	3.2	129	205	195
1970 4th qtr	125.0	128.8	103.6	93	144.0	7.7	127.3	131.4	228.3	582	2.5	176	199	190
1971 1st qtr	124.3	126.4	101.8	91	147.9	8.6	129.7	134.4	237.5	634	2.8	150	186	189
2nd qtr	125.1	127.0	103.2	95	153.2	9.8	133.1	137.2	242.4	709	3.1	128	212	197
3rd qtr	125.6	127.1	104.4	116	155.3	10.1	134.1	139.2	248.6	772	3.4	119	214	194
4th qtr	124.6	126.4	105.9	132	157.3	9.2	133.6	140.0	257.0	832	3.7	118	210	199
1972 1st qtr	122.3	125.4	106.1	121	159.7	8.0	135.0	141.6	265.9	870	3.8	124	204	212
2nd qtr	128.9	129.5	108.4	144	162.7	6.2	136.1	143.4	272.0	834	3.7	133	213	216
3rd qtr	130.0	132.1	111.6	142	165.4	6.5	139.4	146.0	103.4 †	807	3.6	146	192	214
Apr	127.8	129.2	107.7	127	161.8	6.3	136.0	142.6	268.6	871	3.8	128	208	218
May	129.6	129.9	107.8	151	162.6	6.1	136.2	143.4	271.7	834	3.7	134	208	215
Jun	129.3	129.4	109.4	154	163.7	6.1	136.1	144.1	275.8	798	3.5	139	224	215
Jul	129.8	132.3	112.4	128	164.2	5.8	137.3	144.9	100.0†	803	3.5	140	209	196
Aug	129.3	131.8	111.8	157	165.5	6.6	139.6	146.0	103.5	807	3.6	148	137	184
Sep	130.8	132.3	110.9	140	166.4	7.0	141.2	147.0	106 8	812	3.6	151	230	262
Oct	132.7	134.0	112.3	150 p	168.7	7.9	144,8 p	148.2 p	107.6	774	3.4	165	254 p	262 p
Nov					169.3	7.6	146.4 p	149,2 p	108.2 p	756	3.3	180	243 p	261 p
% change latest 3 months:														
on prev. 3 months	+1.1	+1.7	+1.6	+ 3.3	+2.2		+4.7	+2.1	..	−2.7		+16.3	+27.6	+31.9
on a year earlier	+4.5	+4.8	+6.2	+22.5	+7.5		+8.2	+6.0	..	−3.9		+40.2	+15.6	+32.9

(††) Not directly comparable with earlier figures; see Capital Expenditure article in *Trade and Industry*, Volume 7, No. 11, June 15, 1972.
(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (†) New series from July 1972 based on July 31 1972 = 100 (§) On a balance of payments basis

Steel consumption and stocks in the third quarter of 1972

Consumption of steel

CONSUMPTION of finished steel in the third quarter of 1972 is now estimated to stand at 4,167,000 tonnes (5,709,000 tonnes ingot equivalent), after adjustment for normal seasonal variations. This is an upward revision of the provisional figure published a month ago in respect of the same quarter.

Stocks

Stocks of steel held by merchants and consumers are estimated, after adjustment for seasonal factors, to have risen by 57,000 tonnes (78,000 tonnes ingot equivalent), to stand at 12.8 weeks' consumption. Details are given in table 2. Although the period of stock-draw, which started in the second quarter of 1971, appears to be at an end, the picture is by no means clear. Stocks continue to fall in some industries, and a part of the rise shown in the construction industry may be the result of an inadvertent putting-to-stock during the building workers' strike.

TABLE 1. CONSUMPTION OF FINISHED STEEL BY USING INDUSTRY

(thousand tonnes)

Industry	1971 2nd qtr.	1971 3rd qtr.	1971 4th qtr.	1972 1st qtr. (p)	1972 2nd qtr. (p)	1972 3rd qtr. (p)	1971 2nd qtr.	1971 3rd qtr.	1971 4th qtr.	1972 1st qtr. (p)	1972 2nd qtr. (p)	1972 3rd qtr. (p)
							Seasonally adjusted					
Coalmining	139	108	122				138	119	121			
Railways and Rolling Stock	92	92	83	Not yet	Not yet	Not yet	88	104	83	Not yet	Not yet	Not yet
Shipbuilding	189	149	177	available	available	available	182	163	176	available	available	available
Constructional engineering and building	825	688	726				796	725	731			
Electrical engineering	182	165	187				180	184	182			
Mechanical engineering	763	705	720				740	757	713			
Motor vehicles	604	510	570				562	570	587			
Hollow-ware	306	298	286				297	305	298			
Wire and wire manufactures	275	248	279				265	273	280			
Other consuming industries	928	800	810				910	867	806			
TOTAL HOME CONSUMPTION	4,303	3,763	3,960	4,003	4,265	3,852	4,158	4,067	3,977	3,907	4,061	4,167
of which:												
Private consumers	4,084	3,576	3,737	3,858	4,047	3,668	3,942	3,863	3,768	3,758	3,849	3,966
Public organisations	219	187	223	145	218	184	216	204	209	149	212	201

(p) Provisional

TABLE 2. ESTIMATED CHANGES IN CONSUMERS' AND MERCHANTS' STOCKS OF FINISHED STEEL BY CONSUMING INDUSTRY GROUPS

(thousand tonnes)

Industry	1971 3rd qtr.	1971 4th qtr.	1972 1st qtr. (p)	1972 2nd qtr. (p)	1972 3rd qtr. (p)	Stock at end of Sept 1972 (p)	1971 3rd qtr.	1971 4th qtr.	1972 1st qtr. (p)	1972 2nd qtr. (p)	1972 3rd qtr. (p)	Stock at end of Sept. 1972 (p)
							Seasonally adjusted					
Coalmining	+ 9	+ 7	−12	− 20	− 5	98	+ 10	+ 3	−10	− 25	− 5	98
Railways and Rolling Stock	− 1	− 6	− 9	− 5	−15	83	− 3	—	−10	− 7	−19	79
Shipbuilding	− 7	− 29	+11	− 11	+13	263	− 10	− 27	+14	− 13	+12	261
Constructional engineering and building	− 57	− 72	+ 8	− 71	+21	797	− 45	− 84	+ 3	− 64	+38	815
Electrical engineering	− 9	− 13	+ 6	− 8	—	102	− 11	− 7	+ 1	− 8	− 1	99
Mechanical engineering	− 49	− 58	− 4	− 7	+19	786	− 41	− 56	−13	− 8	+33	794
Motor vehicles	− 30	− 47	− 3	− 15	− 8	340	− 36	− 40	−20	—	−13	337
Hollow-ware	− 17	− 12	+15	− 1	−16	135	− 10	− 11	+ 8	− 1	−10	138
Wire and Wire manufactures	+ 5	− 20	+ 8	+ 7	− 8	135	+ 9	− 21	+ 7	+ 3	− 5	134
Other consuming industries	− 15	− 48	− 6	− 57	+ 8	567	− 2	− 35	−25	− 60	+24	576
TOTAL CHANGE IN CONSUMERS' STOCKS	−171	−298	+14	−188	+ 9	3,306	−139	−278	−45	−183	+54	3,331
of which:												
Private consumers	−179	−295	+32	−170	+20	3,099	−146	−287	−24	−155	+67	3,131
Public organisations	+ 8	− 3	−18	− 18	−11	207	+ 7	+ 9	−21	− 28	−13	200
CHANGES IN MERCHANTS' STOCKS	− 50	− 40	+21	+ 29	−11	754	− 41	− 49	+20	+ 26	+ 3	765
TOTAL CHANGES BY CONSUMERS AND MERCHANTS	−221	−338	+35	−159	− 2	4,060	−180	−327	−25	−157	+57	4,096

(p) Provisional

TABLE 3. ESTIMATED CHANGE IN CONSUMERS' AND MERCHANTS' STOCKS OF FINISHED STEEL BY PRODUCT

(thousand tonnes)

Product	1970 1st qtr.	1970 2nd qtr.	1970 3rd qtr. (a)	1970 4th qtr.	1971 1st qtr.	1971 2nd qtr.	1971 3rd qtr.	1971 4th qtr.	1972 1st qtr. (p)	1972 2nd qtr. (p)	1972 3rd qtr. (p)	Stock at end of Sept. 1972 (p)
Sheet	+ 6	+ 58	+ 41	− 9	−62	− 43	− 33	− 25	+16	− 45	+ 3	596
Plate	+ 41	+ 35	+ 65	+ 77	−40	− 85	− 67	− 90	+ 2	+ 1	+22	787
Tinplate	+ 19	− 10	− 5	− 42	+16	+ 13	− 14	− 14	+21	+ 1	−23	156
Reinforcing Bars and Rods	+ 11	+ 18	+ 23	+ 4	−18	+ 1	− 16	− 16	+ 1	− 2	+15	169
Other Steel Products	+138	+ 38	+ 2	+114	+45	−107	− 91	−193	− 5	−114	−19	2,352
Total Consumers' and Merchants' Stock Changes	+215	+139	+126	+144	−59	−221	−221	−338	+35	−159	− 2	4,060

(p) Provisional
(a) 14-week period. Reduced to 13 week basis for purposes of comparison.

Release dates of economic statistics to be published in January 1973

THIS notice is issued by the Central Statistical Office on behalf of the Government Statistical Service and other organisations as a guide to the dates of publication of major economic series in January. The dates are those which Departments, or other organisations concerned, are aiming at, and would normally expect to meet. Exceptionally, there may be a delay resulting from unavoidable statistical problems of collection and compilation. Further inquiries about individual series should be addressed to the source named.

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES

.. not available
— nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
ø fifty-three week period

Publication date	Series	Method of release*	Source
January			
2 Tues.	UK official reserves (Dec.)	PN	Treasury
	Capital issues and redemptions (Dec.)	PN	Bank of England
	Central Government borrowing requirement (Nov.)	Fin Stats	CSO/Treasury
	Weekly fuel statement	PN	DTI
3 Wed.	UK banks' eligible liabilities, reserve assets and reserve ratios (mid-Dec.)	PN	Bank of England
4 Thurs.	Consolidated Fund and National Loans Fund	London Gazette	Treasury
5 Fri.	National income and expenditure (3rd qtr -revised)	PN	CSO
8 Mon.	Investment intentions of the manufacturing, distributive and service industries for 1973 and 1974	PN	DTI
	Hire purchase and other instalment credit business (Nov.)	PN	DTI
	Retail trade (Nov.)	PN	DTI
	Weekly fuel statement	PN	DTI
9 Tues.	Car and commercial vehicle production (Dec.-prov.)	PN	DTI
10 Wed.	Wholesale price index numbers (Dec.)	PN	DTI
11 Thurs.	UK overseas trade (Dec.)	PN	DTI
	Capital expenditure by the manufacturing, distributive and service industries (3rd qtr.-revised)	T & I	DTI
	Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks (3rd qtr.-revised)	T & I	DTI
	Weekly fuel statement	PN	DTI
12 Fri.	Crude steel production (Dec.)	PN	BSC/BISPA
	Building Societies' receipts and loans (Dec.)	PN	BSA
15 Mon.	UK banks' assets and liabilities and the money stock (mid-Dec.)	PN	Bank of England
	Turnover of the motor trades (Nov.)	PN	DTI
	Turnover of the catering trades (Nov.)	PN	DTI
16 Tues.	Index of industrial production (Nov.)	PN	CSO
	Numbers of foreign visitors to Britain (Nov.)	PN	DTI
	Weekly fuel statement	PN	DTI
17 Wed.	Basic rates of wages and normal weekly hours (end Dec.)	PN 19.30 hrs	D of Employment
	Monthly index of average earnings (Nov.)	PN 19.30 hrs	D of Employment
18 Thurs.	Unemployed (Jan.-prov.)	PN	D of Employment
	Unfilled vacancies (Jan.-prov.)	PN	D of Employment
	Appropriation account of companies (3rd qtr.)	PN	CSO
	Net acquisition of financial assets—analysis by sector (3rd qtr.)	PN	CSO
	Financial accounts of industrial and commercial company and persona sectors (3rd qtr.)	PN	CSO
19 Fri.	Consumers' expenditure (4th qtr. - 1st preliminary estimate)	PN	CSO
	Retail prices index (Dec.)	PN 19.30 hrs	D of Employment
21 Sun.	National Savings monthly progress report (Dec.)	PN	National Savings Committee
22 Mon.	New vehicle registrations (Dec.)	PN	D of Environment
23 Tues.	Weekly fuel statement	PN	DTI
25 Thurs.	Unemployed (Dec.-final)	Gazette	D of Employment
	Employment in production industries (Nov.)	Gazette	D of Employment
	Overtime and short-time working in manufacturing industries (Nov.)	Gazette	D of Employment
	Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (Dec.)	Gazette	D of Employment
	Electricity generation (Dec.)	PN	DTI
	Car and commercial vehicle production (Dec.)	PN	DTI
30 Tues.	Housing starts and completions (Dec.)	PN	D of Environment
	Housing improvement grants (Dec.)	PN	D of Environment
	Slum clearance (3rd qtr.)	PN	D of Environment
	Bricks and cement production (Dec.)	PN	D of Environment
	Weekly fuel statement	PN	DTI
31 Wed.	Central Government borrowing requirement (Dec.)	Fin Stats	CSO/Treasury
	Construction—new orders (Nov.)	PN	D of Environment

* PN = Press notice

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Index of industrial production for Wales in the third quarter

THE Economic Services Division of the Welsh Office have announced that the significant improvement in the level of industrial output for Wales during the second quarter was maintained during the third. The overall index of industrial production now stands at 111.6, 0.9 per cent up on the second quarter, and 8.2 per cent up on the corresponding quarter of 1971 (UK: 0.9 per cent up over the quarter, 3.9 per cent above the third quarter of 1971).

The Mining and Quarrying sector, following its recovery from the strike affected first quarter, fell back slightly during the third, and now stands at 68 (4.6 per cent above the level of the third quarter, 1971). Construction also fell back slightly during the quarter, but not to the extent that it did in the UK as a whole. The Utilities index (gas, electricity and water) now stands at 119 (26 per cent higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1971) due to both the phasing-in of Wylfa Head nuclear power station and the general rise in demand resulting from the growth of industrial production.

The index of manufacturing production, at 118.3 is 1.7 per cent greater than it was during the second quarter, and 8 per cent greater than in the third quarter of 1971 (UK: 2.3 per cent up over the quarter, 4.5 per cent up over the corresponding quarter of 1971). The largest rises in the manufacturing sector during the quarter were seen in Non-Ferrous metals (+15.0 per cent), Timber and Paper (+8.9 per cent) and Coal and Petroleum Products (+7.6 per cent). The engineering and allied industries index, although 6 per cent up over the year (third quarter to third quarter), included individual industries whose performance varied greatly. Vehicles fell by 11.3 per cent over the quarter to 125, the index now standing only 1.6 per cent higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1971. Electrical Engineering, on the other hand, rose to a new peak level of 140 (6.1 per cent up over the quarter, and 12.9 per cent up over the year). The index for the important Metal Manufacturing sector rose by 4.8 per cent to 110 (2.8 per cent up over the year), establishing a record level of output.

Seasonally adjusted — 1968 = 100

	1968 weights per thousand	Annual Indices			Quarterly Indices						
		1969	1970	1971	1971 qtr. 1	qtr. 2	qtr. 3	qtr. 4	1972 qtr. 1	qtr. 2	qtr. 3
Total: All Industries	1,000	100.3	104.2	103.5	103.7	102.8	103.1	104.2	98.0	110.6	111.6
Mining and Quarrying	91	87	74	72	77	74	65	72	33	71	68
Total: All Manufacturing Industries	695	103.2	110.2	109.3	109.0	108.0	109.5	110.4	106.6	116.2	118.3
Food, drink and tobacco	35	99	104	108	103	105	110	113	110	116	111
Coal and petroleum products	45	122	123	125	124	129	118	130	106	118	127
Chemicals and allied industries	76	103	106	97	96	93	94	104	117	120	115
Metal Manufacture: Total	202	95	100	98	96	91	107	99	89	105	110
Ferrous	167	94	101	95	95	86	104	95	86	106	108
Non-Ferrous	35	101	94	114	103	114	121	117	101	100	115
Engineering and allied industries	188	106	118	115	119	116	113	112	114	120	120
Mechanical and Instrument Engineering	46	106	117	110	121	113	102	105	98	109	110
Electrical Engineering	56	103	128	127	133	129	124	120	126	132	140
Vehicles (including aircraft)	44	108	116	123	119	124	123	125	132	141	125
Metal goods n.e.s.	42	105	110	97	98	95	98	98	96	97	101
Textiles, and leather and fur, and clothing and footwear	58	104	108	112	112	112	103	119	101	121	126
Timber, furniture, etc., and paper, printing and publishing	33	113	116	117	117	120	115	118	123	123	134
Bricks, Pottery, glass and cement, etc.	20	102	105	119	119	122	114	122	120	119	122
Other manufacturing industries	39	109	125	129	129	128	133	126	132	132	131
Construction	132	97	100	100	100	99	101	99	100	102	101
Gas, electricity and water	83	95	95	95	94	94	94	95	95	120	119

Note:
(i) For a complete series from the first quarter of 1968 to the third quarter of 1972 contact Economic Services Division, Welsh Office, Cathays Park, Cardiff.
(ii) The above figures incorporate, in the light of the most recent information, amendments which have been found necessary to figures already published.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970 during the week ended Friday, December 22, 1972
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Fear is the Key	BR/E 36524/24/12/77	105	December 18	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	K-L-K Productions Ltd.
Born to Boogie	BR/E 36525/24/12/77	64	December 18	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Apple Films Ltd.
Are You Ready? Go!	BR/E 36529/24/12/77	29	December 18	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Ooh . . . You are Awful	BR/E 36530/24/12/77	97	December 19	British Lion Films Ltd.	Quintain Productions Ltd.
The Cobblers of Umbridge	BR/E 36531/24/12/77	28	December 19	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Virgin Film Productions Ltd.
Go for a Take	BR/E 36533/24/12/77	90	December 19	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Century Films International Ltd.
Nickel Queen	BR/E 36534/24/12/77	89	December 19	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Woomera Productions Ltd.
Movietone News 2272	BR/E 36143/24/12/77	8	December 22	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2272A	BR/E 36144/24/12/77	7	December 22	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
The Poseidon Adventure	F 36526	117	December 18	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Kent Productions Inc.
The Cross and the Switchblade	F 36527	105	December 18	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Dick Ross and Associates
Snoopy Come Home	F 36528	80	December 18	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Cinema Center Films
Nathalie After Love	F 36532	88	December 19	Tigon Pictures Ltd.	Boston Cinematografica, Rome

Correction to the Register:
The playing time of the film 'Any Special Way' (F 36489) registered November 27, 1972, has been corrected to 73 minutes.
Amendment to the Register:
The playing time of the film 'The Crazy World of Laurel and Hardy' (F 31202) registered on March 29, 1966, has been amended to 58 minutes and the name of renter distributing the film in Great Britain to Hemdale Film Distributors Ltd.

Foreign visitor arrivals in October

ABOUT 408,000 foreign visitors (excluding Commonwealth citizens and visitors from the Irish Republic) arrived in the United Kingdom in October, reports the Department of Trade and Industry and the British Tourist Authority. This is 10 per cent more than in October 1971. The total for the year so far has reached 4,800,000, 7 per cent more than in the comparable period last year.

Seasonally adjusted figures

It now looks as if the slowing down in the trend noted earlier in the year has been checked; and this pattern has been reflected in the figures both for Western Europe and the United States.

TABLE 1: NUMBER OF FOREIGN VISITORS

Thousands per month

	Total		Western Europe		United States		Other foreign countries	
1964	160		95		49		16	
1965	180		108		56		17	
1966	207		123		63		21	
1967	227		134		70		23	
1968	259		157		73		29	
1969	320		190		95		35	
1970	378		221		117		41	
1971	416		241		129		46	
1970	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
July	822	351	500	200	251	113	71	38
August	681	383	373	220	239	123	69	40
September	447	391	222	226	165	122	60	43
October	315	398	178	240	96	117	42	42
November	213	395	128	233	59	122	26	41
December	235	401	147	234	57	121	30	46
1971								
January	176	410	103	233	46	126	27	51
February	182	422	119	253	40	122	23	47
March	248	389	160	230	60	116	27	43
April	411	432	278	263	97	125	36	44
May	459	413	266	242	146	126	47	45
June	571	405	304	243	212	118	55	44
July	908	385	560	220	265	120	83	45
August	690	382	373	216	239	120	78	46
September	479	405	229	226	184	133	65	46
October	371	448	198	252	125	149	48	47
November	242	442	145	253	69	144	28	45
December	256	460	158	260	65	150	33	50
1972								
January	209	482	122	274	56	154	31	54
February	190	459	119	259	46	145	25	55
March	391	517	273	293	84	168	34	56
April	406	495	252	292	114	152	41	51
May	500	450	285	261	166	144	49	45
June	581	413	307	248	213	118	61	47
July	897	398	569	240	242	112	86	46
August	682	384	383	225	213	108	86	51
September	532	459	260	260	200	147	72	52
October	408	511	229	302	129	159	51	50

Source: Home Office.

TABLE 2: OVERSEAS EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURE

£ million

	Earnings from overseas visitors to the UK		Expenditure by UK residents overseas	
1969	359		324	
1970	433		385	
1971 r	489		437	
	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1st quarter	62	114	49	109
2nd quarter	122	118	108	107
3rd quarter	204	127	209	108
4th quarter	103	132	72	114
1972				
1st quarter	79	137	71	131
2nd quarter	128	133	122	130
3rd quarter	225	135	240	130

r = revised.
Source: International Passenger Survey.

Tourist receipts and expenditure

Provisional figures for overseas visitors' expenditure in the United Kingdom in the third quarter at £135 million seasonally adjusted was much the same as in the first half of the year; similarly the figure for expenditure by United Kingdom residents travelling abroad, in the third quarter, at £130 million, showed no change.

Notes

The figures in the table are limited to visitors of foreign nationality, who represent about two-thirds of all overseas visitors. They exclude Commonwealth citizens and visitors (other than US citizens) arriving from the Irish Republic.

Seasonally adjusted figures: simple comparisons of monthly figures between one year and another, or between adjacent months can be misleading. For example, the increase in numbers in April 1971 compared with a year earlier was partly due to Easter having been later that year than 1970. The seasonally adjusted figures provide a better basis for comparison with other months, or for judging current trends. In estimating the seasonal adjustments allowance has been made for changes in the seasonal pattern, which have been in the direction of a spreading of the tourist season, with some reduction in the summer peak relative to the rest of the year. Adjustment was also made for the effect of varying date of Easter on the number of Western Europe visitors.

General index of retail prices for November

THE official index figure which measures changes in the average level of retail prices was 169.3 on November 14, 1972. This compares with 168.7 on October 17 and with 100.0 at the base-date, which was January 16, 1962.

The rise in the index during the month was due to higher prices for most fresh foods and some other goods and services.

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A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.
Dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	May 25 1972
civil aviation balance of payments (A)	March 16 1972
trade by air (6M)	Sept 21 1972
Balance of payments:	
quarterly figures (Q)	Sept 21 1972
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	Sept 28 1972
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	Oct 5 1972
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	Feb 10 1972
Capital expenditure:	
distributive and service trades (A)	April 28 1971
manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	Dec 7 1972
Catering trades turnover (M)	Dec 14 1972
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	Sept 14 1972
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	Nov 16 1972
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	Dec 21 1972
N. Ireland (M)	Nov 23 1972
Computers, UK market (Q)	Nov 16 1972
Construction work overseas (A)	Nov 16 1972
ECGD business (Q)	Sept 28 1972
Electronic capital equipment (Q)	Nov 23 1972
Engineering industries, sales and orders (M)	Dec 14 1972
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	Nov 16 1972
cinema admissions and takings (M)	Nov 16 1972
overseas payments and earnings (A)	July 20 1972
registration of films (A)	Feb 3 1972
trends in film going (A)	Aug 19 1971
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consumption levels (6M)	July 20 1972
household consumption (Q)	Nov 2 1972
Footwear industry	
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Foreign exchange, official reserves (M)	Nov 9 1972
Foreign trade:	
EFTA (Q)	March 23 1972
industrial countries production and trade (Q)	Nov 23 1972
world exports of manufactures (A)	Sept 30 1970
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	Nov 16 1972
Hire-purchase business (M)	Dec 7 1972
Industrial development certificates:	
approvals (Q)	April 27 1972
refusals (A)	July 15 1971
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	Dec 21 1972
N. Ireland index (M)	Dec 7 1972
Wales index (Q)	This week
Insurance companies, investments and assets (A)	Aug 10 1972
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	Sept 23 1970
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	Oct 19 1972
investment and earnings overseas (A)	March 23 1972
Machine tools, deliveries and orders (Q)	Dec 14 1972
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	Nov 16 1972
production (M)	Dec 14 1972
production, quarterly analysis (Q)	Nov 16 1972
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	Nov 30 1972
estimated figures	Dec 14 1972
motor trades turnover (M)	Dec 21 1972
Office development permits (Q)	Dec 7 1972
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	April 13 1972
ECGD business (Q)	Sept 28 1972
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	Dec 21 1972
value (M)	Dec 21 1972
value, analysis of trends (Q)	Sept 7 1972
Pension funds, investments and assets (A)	Aug 10 1972
Retail prices index (M)	This week
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	Dec 7 1972
sales, N. Ireland (M)	Dec 7 1972
stocks (M)	Dec 14 1972
Royalties, overseas transactions (A)	March 30 1972
Shipping, nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	Nov 2 1972
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	This week
Stocks:	
distributive and service trades (A)	April 28 1971
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	Dec 7 1972
retail (M)	Dec 14 1972
Television, overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug 5 1971
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	Oct 26 1972
cotton industry production (M)	Nov 30 1972
hosiery production (M)	Nov 23 1972
made-up clothing, orders and deliveries (M)	Dec 14 1972
orders and deliveries (M)	Dec 14 1972
wholesale houses' sales (M)	Dec 21 1972
wool exports (Q)	Sept 7 1972
wool output (M)	Nov 30 1972
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	This week
overseas travel and tourism (A)	Dec 21 1972
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	March 9 1972
index numbers (M)	Dec 21 1972

Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	Oct 5 1972
Business Monitor titles	Sept 21 1972
Customs notices of interest to exporters	Dec 21 1971
ECGD local offices	This week
Guide to DTI	This week
Official Receivers' offices	May 20 1970
Programme of trade promotions	Oct 19 1972
Release dates of economic statistics	This week

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ECGD addresses

The Export Credits Guarantee Department's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL (Tel. 01-606 6699). ECGD has 20 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom, and these are listed from time to time in *Trade and Industry*.

Reprints of 'T & I' articles

Reprints of *Trade and Industry* articles should be ordered within one week of publication from: Director of Publications (P1), HMSO, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN. Reprints cost £3 for 250 copies of a page or part-page, plus 25p for each additional 125 copies; carriage extra.

Export Publicity for Industry

Publicity for British exporters can often be obtained through use of the facilities of the Central Office of Information, who are concerned with collecting from Industry items suitable for dissemination overseas by way of Government information services. The COI are interested in news items, feature article material, photographs, tape recordings for radio, films for television and other screening. Contact should be made with the nearest Regional Office covering your area.

NORTHERN: Mr. A. A. McLoughlin, Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 4TB (Tel: 27575—Telex 53277).

EAST & WEST RIDINGS: Mr. D. de M. Guilfoyle, OBE, City House, Leeds, LS1 4JG (Tel: 38232—Telex EconPlan 55472—message to be prefixed for COI).

NORTH MIDLAND: Mr. T. Cooban, Cranbrook House, Cranbrook Street, Nottingham, NG1 1EW (Tel: 46121—Telex 37572).

EASTERN: Mr. P. L. K. Schwabe, MVO, Block A, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge, CB2 2DF (Tel: 58911—Telex 81187).

LONDON & SOUTH EASTERN: Mr. E. A. Hunt, St. Christopher House Annexe, Sumner Street, London, S.E.1 (01-928 2371—Telex 915444).

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SOUTH WESTERN: Mr. W. J. D. Irving, MVO, The Pithay, Bristol, BS1 2NF (Tel: 21071—Telex 44203).

MIDLAND: Mr. D. C. Boyd, Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham 15 (021-643 8191—Telex 33376).

NORTH WESTERN: Mr. H. V. Tillotson, Sunley Buildings, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester, M1 4BD (061-832 9111—Telex 667830).

SCOTTISH OFFICE: Scottish Information Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1 (031-556 8501) District Office: 314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C2 (041-221 5670—Telex 77583).

ULSTER OFFICE: Director of Information, Northern Ireland Information Service, Stormont Castle, Belfast, BT4 3ST (Tel: 63011).

WELSH OFFICE: Mr. Brian Evans, Director, Welsh Office Information Division, 42 Park Place, Cardiff, CF1 3PY (Tel: 28066—Telex 49327).

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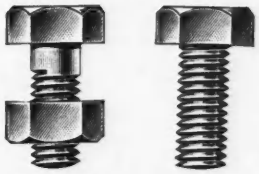

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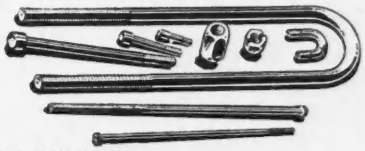

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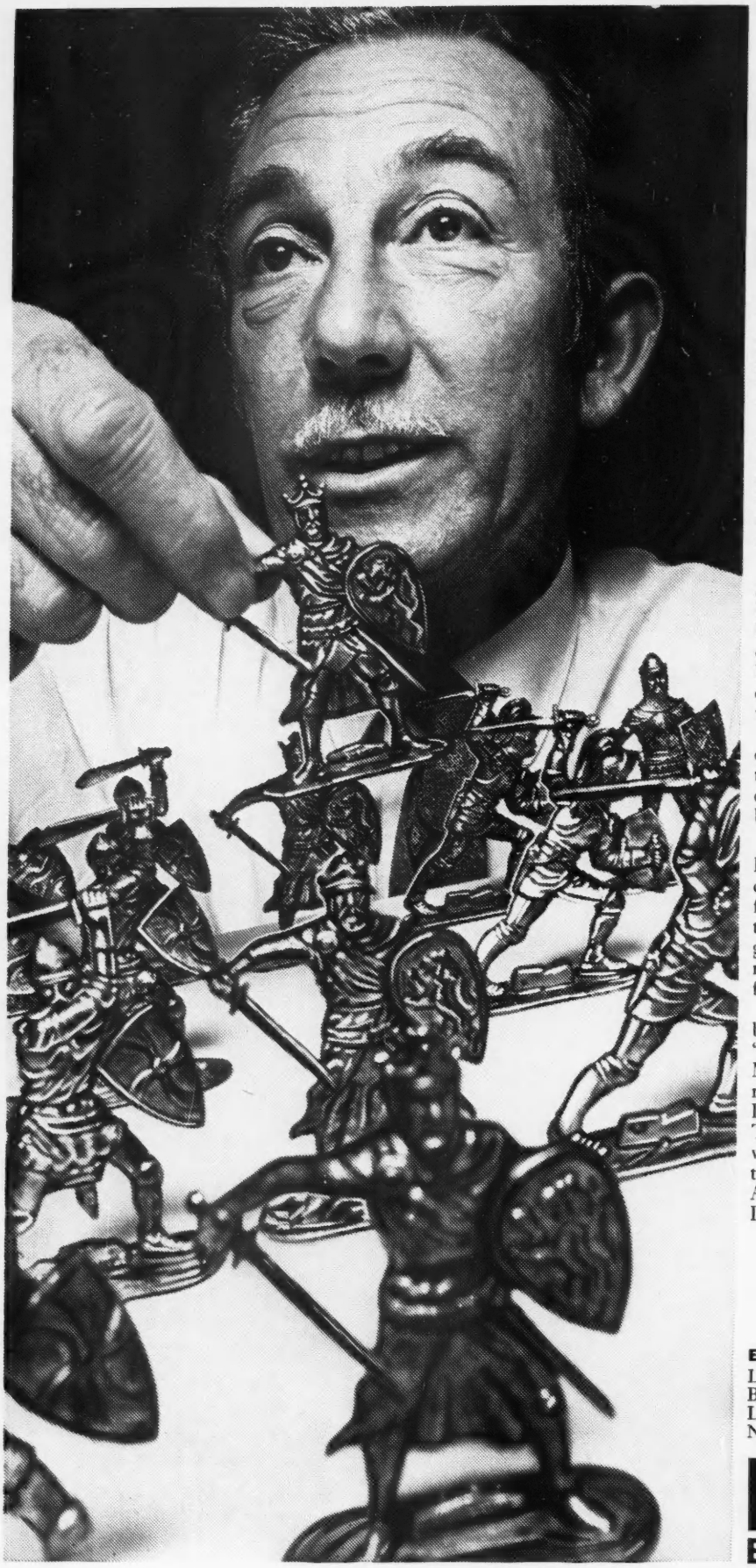

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His ECGD insurance covers against 90-95% of losses caused by overseas customers' default, war or transfer problems, or by such hazards as import restrictions being imposed after goods are shipped.

Cheap finance

He also stresses the value of the ECGD credit information service on large orders from new customers. Money is saved, too, by the ECGD Comprehensive bank guarantee, which enables exporters to raise bank finance at Base Rate plus ½% for credit up to 2 years.

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Export Credits Guarantee Department:
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